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Focus

Germany's novel home-heat plan

By David Mutch

A sleepy housewife gets up at six in the morning in Essen, West Germany, and turns up the heat. Hot water piped from an electric generating plant 20 miles away rushes into the home's radiators, and in 10 minutes all is toasty warm.

A sleepy husband in Freiburg, 250 miles south, does the same thing. . . and the scene is repeated 250 miles to the north in Flensburg, just south of Denmark.

It is the year 2000, and all of West Germany has a massive national hot-water heating system for half of its dwellings, which demolishes all the old jokes about lack of central heating in Europe.

Is this fantasy?

Workable system

Experts in the federal government's Ministry of Research and Technology say such a system appears workable. In fact millions of dollars are being spent right now to prove they are right.

The program would use billions of dollars worth of heat that is now wasted. It would also reduce the country's reliance on coal and imported oil.

How would the project work? Planners have found that power generating plants which burn coal utilize only 40 percent of the energy in that fuel, while 60 percent is lost. Nuclear light-water power plants use only 33 percent of their energy, and the other 67 percent must be discarded.

At present all of this wasted excess energy in the form of heat is dissipated either into waterways or the atmosphere. The new plan would harness it and pipe it to homes.

Current setup

At present 6 percent of home heating comes from district heating programs, almost all of it in large cities such as Berlin, Munich, Mannheim, and Hannover. The new scheme calls for expanding this program to include all cities in West Germany over 40,000 population. Numerically, half of the country's dwellings would be part of it.

A \$45 million test program soon will be under construction in the Essen-Bottrop-Gelsenkirchen area, heart of the industrial Ruhr.

With results from this experiment and a detailed economic and geographic study (costing \$4 million) now underway, some hard decisions will begin — probably late in 1976.

Costs now being given out for the total project are \$80 billion. This may be a conservative figure. It is expected that both public and private money would be spent.

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Radical new crops may stem hunger

Corn shaped
like a pine tree

By David F. Salisbury
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Radical new crops now being developed — such as a corn plant shaped like a Christmas tree — could help feed starving people in poor nations and lower food prices in wealthier ones.

This is the view of many agricultural scientists now working to make farming more productive.

They emphasize, however, that nations such as the United States must really commit themselves to fight world hunger if the new crops are to succeed.

Dr. Sylvia H. Wittwer, director of the Michigan Agriculture Experimental Station and head of a National Academy of Sciences study, feels there are many possible improvements in crop and farming methods which can help feed more people. Dr. Wittwer urges a "Manhattan-style project" in basic agricultural research. He spoke this week at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Sciences (AAAS).

Five-year plan proposed

For instance, corn plants whose leaves stick outward and up like the branches on a pine tree could catch light more effectively than plants with ordinary drooping leaves. Dr. Wittwer estimates that these varieties could be developed in about five years.

Some plants, peas and beans for example, can pluck nitrogen, one of the building blocks of protein, right out of the air. If this ability can be transferred to other crops, reliance on increasingly expensive fertilizer could be cut.

New crops — such as a grain called triticale — show promise of supplementing present staples, although public acceptance of new foods seems difficult to achieve.

Increasing nutrition of present crops genetically also is possible. Major research in the past has been on increasing yields, in addition to making varieties that can withstand more variable weather, predicted by some climatologists.

A symposium of food, population, and energy at the AAAS meeting considered a recent report of the national academy which says that "green revolution" style agriculture appears to be reaching its limit.

More and more fertilizer is being applied for ever smaller increases in productivity. The number of people an American farmer can feed is reaching a peak, as are crop yields per acre, the report states.

In recent years, people in affluent nations have begun to use an increasing part of their paychecks for food, the report continues.

Only last December, President Ford asked the national academy to recommend the best ways agricultural research could help meet food supply challenges.

Food aid makes up only a small percentage of U.S. exports and, according to Dr. Georg Borgstrom of Michigan State University, this has come increasingly to serve political ends. South Vietnam, South Korea, and Taiwan now are prime recipients.

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Cheap basic foods —consumerist aim

By Lucia Mousa
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

One of the most active consumer groups in the United States is trying to organize what promises to be a long and arduous effort to make basic nutritious foods available to all at low cost.

"Access to these should be a right, not a privilege," insists Kay Pachter, executive director of San Francisco Consumer Action (SFCA), which is lobbying both Congress and the hundreds of consumer leaders in town for the annual meeting of the Consumer Federation of America.

The core of the effort is to try to mobilize consumer demand to force prices down — just as the meat boycotts of recent years have tried to do.

SFCA readily concedes it is an "ambitious" program that may well take five years or so to really take root.

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Washington bomb recalls '60s Soviets

Blast at State—how
wide a Viet protest?

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
As debris is cleared and water mopped in the wake of this week's bomb explosion at the State Department, Washington officials are:

• Trying to find out whether the bomb symbolizes a new resurgence of anti-Vietnam protest sentiment in the United States or whether — as they now tend to believe — it was an isolated act of opposition to President Ford's request to Congress for another half-billion dollars in aid for South Vietnam and Cambodia.

• Looking for new ways to (1) protect public buildings in Washington, and (2) tighten security at the State Department itself.

One loophole in State Department security seems to be that packages carried into the building are not checked (though all who enter must pass a security guard, and have proper passes). Packages are routinely checked at the White House and the Pentagon.

At the State Department itself, some 20 separate offices, mostly in the African section of the foreign aid agency, were disrupted by the explosion. Officials moved into adjoining offices Wednesday; all repairs were expected to have been made by Thursday.

The Weather Underground Organization claimed responsibility for the bomb in a telephone call to the Associated Press 15 minutes after midnight Wednesday morning. A man's voice also warned of an explosion to come in a Defense Department building in Oakland, Calif., at 6 a.m. Pacific time Wednesday.



Third floor, State Department Building

Sifting bomb debris for answers

AP photo

Demolition experts in Oakland discovered the bomb in time, removed it, and detonated it in the street outside. The bomb consisted of 10-15 pounds of high explosives in an attache case found on the seventh floor.

Officials here are inclined to believe so far that the explosion, though apparently triggered by the Ford

request for new aid, is not part of a new wave of anti-Vietnam sentiment. The mood in the State Department was calm Wednesday, with officials vowing that policy would be unchanged.

The department, however, along with other D.C. buildings said to have

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Woman to lead U.K. Tories?

Heath's challenger might be
prime minister someday

By Geoffrey Gidzell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Britain's next Conservative prime minister might be a woman. She is Margaret Thatcher.

Mrs. Thatcher is challenging former Prime Minister Edward Heath in the balloting for the leadership of the Conservative Party which will start at a meeting of Conservative MPs next Tuesday. In Mr. Heath's Cabinet from 1970 to 1974, Mrs. Thatcher was minister for education and science. Since last October's election, she has been the Opposition's chief spokesman on finance and is generally thought to have held her own in debate against Labour Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey.

Mr. Heath's future as leader of the Conservative Party is in some jeopardy. He has won only one of the last four general elections as leader, and the party does not have a record of generosity toward those who have led it to defeat. Since the party lost the October general election, murmurings against Mr. Heath have grown in intensity. The first ballot at the party meeting on Feb. 4 will in fact be a vote of confidence in his leadership.

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Keystone

Mrs. Thatcher: possible prime minister

Some services free, others provided at low cost

Valuable extra benefits for congressmen

By Monty Hoyt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Who has 2,000 wall calendars, 400 agricultural yearbooks and an almost unlimited number of maps to give away each year?

Each member of the U.S. Congress. He has a free supply of ice, too — and a number of other fringe benefits as well.

Free services include free medical care while on the job, five parking spaces, potted plants from the U.S.

Botanic Garden, wall decorations ranging from scenic photographs of the national parks to reproductions on loan from the National Gallery of Art, a gymnasium complete with swimming pool and paddleball court, picture frames for official photographs and awards, and an endless array of U.S. Government publications.

These fringe benefits, for the most part, are not reflected in a congressman's \$42,500 paycheck.

Most of the \$326 million budget for Congress goes for direct costs — salaries, staff, office space, and special allowances.

At election time congressional officeholders, according to one study, have as much as a \$376,000 edge over nonincumbents, because of franking privileges, access to subsidized radio and TV studios, paid staffs and offices, and phone and travel allowances.

Other benefits available

Other benefits available to congressmen at reduced or subsidized cost, according to the little-known Congressional Handbook, include:

• Life and health insurance. Members receive \$45,000 in term life insurance regardless of age or health. Additional policies up to \$10,000 are available. Health insurance, with the government picking up to 40 percent of the premium cost, is available.

• Pensions. After five years of service, members are eligible to retire with 12.5 percent to 80 percent of their full salary, depending on the number of years in Congress. Eight percent of a member's salary is deducted for the plan, and is matched by the government.

• Recording studios and photographers. Separate Senate and House radio and television studio facilities with more than \$1 million in equipment are available to produce audio tapes and films, "electronic newsletters" which can be dispersed to local stations. Costs to congressmen are estimated to be one-tenth the actual costs at commercial studios. Photographic services are provided as well for campaign pictures and news releases.

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Soviets reaffirm 'detente'

High official backs
arms talks with Ford

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
Amid debate over the future of Soviet-American detente and recurring speculation about the position of one of its chief defenders, Leonid I. Brezhnev, a top Soviet leader has stated that last November's Vladivostok summit still "keeps all its significance" — and that it is important to go ahead with new strategic arms limitation.

This was the first explicit, authoritative statement of the continuing validity of the Vladivostok strategic arms understanding since Moscow repudiated the 1972 trade agreement with the U.S. two weeks ago. Previous Soviet newspaper articles had only indicated in a general way that detente could continue despite the trade impasse.

The statement was made by Boris Ponomarev, an alternate member of the Soviet Communist Party's top-ranking Politburo. He made his remarks at a meeting of armed forces ideological workers Tuesday. The speech was reported in its fullest version in the armed forces paper Red Star on Wednesday.

Ambivalence exposed

In his speech Mr. Ponomarev also gave one of the fullest expositions to date of Soviet ambivalence about economic difficulties in the West.

On the one hand he saw the West's inflation, unemployment, and falling output as showing the crisis of capitalism and the superiority of the Soviet brand of socialism. On the other hand, he warned that this crisis held dangers of strengthening "fascists" in a repeat of Hitler's rise in the 1930s.

All in all, Mr. Ponomarev's speech constituted a comprehensive defense of the policy of detente — the first since the breakdown of the trade agreement. Politburo member Alexander Sholepin simultaneously added to the defense in a speech in Berlin that seemed aimed at critics who say detente helps capitalist states to the detriment of the working class.

Mr. Ponomarev's defense was especially noteworthy, as a forum of military ideological cadres would normally call forth a more hard-line speech.

Minister of Defense Andrei Grechko, who also addressed the meeting, gave a more conventional pep talk about the specific propaganda work of the assemblage. He also — as is usual for a military leader — stressed the continuing danger of war and the need to maintain a guard against capitalist subversion under the cover of detente.

Mr. Ponomarev started out by repeating the stock phrase that a major task now is to make detente "irreversible." He praised Mr. Brezhnev's summit meetings with Western leaders.

And he added, "The understanding achieved in Vladivostok about the basis of a long-term Soviet-American agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons has great significance. Conclusion of such an

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Ford: 'No fiddling while energy burns'

By David T. Cook
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
President Ford has told a group of U.S. financial writers that he intends to stand firm on his energy proposals — but left open the door to compromise with Congress on his tax plans.

Paraphrasing the words in what he said was a headline in this newspaper, the President insisted, "We are not going to fiddle while energy burns." He said he would stand beside his decision to raise the price of imported oil by increasing tariffs. He also intends to go ahead and decontrol the price of domestic crude oil April 1.

But, if Democrats in Congress came up with an overall energy and tax plan "comparable" to his own, then "we will talk about compromise" — with the clear implication that compromise would come only in the area of taxes, in which Democrats have the votes to override him.

Greece proposes world court rule on Aegean oil

Written for
The Christian Science Monitor

Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis has sought to head off a new storm between Greece and Turkey by proposing that their dispute over oil prospecting in the Aegean Sea be referred to the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

The Greek statesman acted after Turkey had announced that it intended to resume seismic studies in the Aegean in preparation for oil drilling.

Greece claims jurisdiction over most of the Aegean's continental shelf because of the numerous Greek islands there. But some of the islands are only a few miles from the Turkish coast, and Turkey says there is no justification for considering that the principle of the continental shelf applies to islands of this size.

Rejection expected

Mr. Karamanlis's move was hailed in Greece as a statesmanlike gesture, Peter Mallas reports from Athens.

However, seasoned observers in Athens thought Turkey would probably reject the proposal and submit one of its own instead. These observers expected Turkey to press for bilateral talks with Greece on the Aegean and perhaps also on other problems.

Although Mr. Karamanlis has given no indication of how he would react if his proposal were turned down, knowledgeable sources in Athens said he might well agree to bilateral talks with Ankara. At the same time he would strongly defend Greece's interests. He has already said that Greece would answer with force any Turkish move against its territorial sovereignty.

Oil discovered

The dispute over oil prospecting erupted last spring after Greece dis-

covered deposits of crude oil off the Greek island of Thassos. Turkey then quickly issued oil prospecting licenses to a state-owned petroleum company and sent a survey ship belonging to the Turkish Navy to the Aegean.

The Cyprus crisis last summer with the subsequent change of government in Greece temporarily overshadowed the quarrel over the Aegean.

But last fall then Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit drafted plans for oil prospecting and contracted with a Norwegian company for exploratory studies after an American firm, Geophysical Surveys, Inc., of Dallas, had pulled out of a similar contract because of tensions in the region.

Survey initiated

The Norwegian survey ship Longva sailed for the Aegean recently with a team of Turkish geologists on board amid strong warnings from Turkey to Greece against any attempt to prevent this operation.

Foreign Minister Melih Esenbel told Parliament that the Aegean Sea is of vital importance to Turkey, even more so than Cyprus. "We shall pursue an energetic policy and use all possibilities," he said.

Turkey's confidence in its armed strength and the success of its operations in Cyprus seem to have given its leaders the belief that a firm stand, based on a de facto situation, will pay off, Sam Cohen reports from Istanbul.

A calmer view

Although foreign observers see danger in a show of force in the Aegean by either side, the Turks take a calmer view. They believe that Greece would not risk a war with Turkey over the Aegean dispute.

Both Turkish Premier Sadi Irmak and Foreign Minister Esenbel have appealed to the Greek Government to "turn the Aegean into a sea of cooperation instead of considering it a Greek lake."

since then receiving more responsibility.

Now the two men are united with Premier Chou in a triumvirate which for practical purposes has already succeeded Chairman Mao as China's new collective leadership.

His absence from the National People's Congress, recent candid photos, and the new appointments all serve to indicate that Mao Tse-tung in the last few months has become the retired "elder statesman" of China — still receiving visiting heads of state, but no longer active in managing party or government affairs.

How long the new triumvirate will last seems to depend largely on Premier Chou's own retirement schedule, his role already curtailed somewhat by a long stay in the hospital.

In any case, Messrs. Teng and Chang have now been well-established as the nucleus for any collective leadership of the immediate future.

Civilian control re-established

Their appointment to the country's two top military posts also served as the conclusive touch to another important development — the full re-establishment of "civilian" control over China's armed forces.

Hand in hand with this have been steps to strengthen the Army internally for its traditional military role.

Long-vacant senior Army posts, as well as the office of Defense Minister, have all been filled in recent weeks. Four veteran Army-career men have been appointed as deputy chiefs of staff, some of them rehabilitated to a leadership status they had before the cultural revolution.

At the same time, party leaders have reportedly agreed to insist on demands from military professionals for more and better armaments. Greater emphasis will be given to defense industries.

PLO reviews moderate stance

By Joseph Fitchett
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon

The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is having second thoughts about its policy of tacit support for step-by-step negotiations between Arab governments and Israel.

Many Palestinian leaders appear convinced that this moderate line is unlikely to culminate in a role for the PLO in the peace-seeking process.

Al-Fatah, the main guerrilla group, led by PLO chairman Yasser Arafat, has scheduled a general congress for its rank and file, which may entail a radical reappraisal of Al-Fatah's moderate line, pro-Palestinian newspapers here reported Jan. 29.

The meeting, to be held within 90 days, will focus on U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's current bid to obtain another disengagement between Israel and Egypt. Prior to Dr. Kissinger's arrival in the Middle East, the PLO has launched a campaign of private contacts and public speeches hardening the Palestinian line, as a means of pressure on Egypt and a possible prelude to tougher actions.

Sadat criticized

Palestinian leaders have started publicly criticizing President Sadat, who they suspect is planning to shelve the Palestinian issue for the foreseeable future to obtain Egyptian gains.

The PLO's disappointment could be translated into political pressure on Arab oil states to insist that Mr. Sadat demand tangible Palestinian gains. It could also result in more terrorism. Both these remedies are advocated by PLO leaders voicing Palestinian grievances against Egypt.

Claims reported

The Palestinian campaign against Mr. Sadat was keyed by Nayef Hawatmeh, a left-winger who retains close links to Mr. Arafat. In an interview with the widely read Beirut newspaper Al-Nahar, Mr. Hawatmeh claimed Egypt was going to allow Israel-bound ships through the Suez canal, extend the United Nations mandate in Sinai for two years, keep the Sinai front calm during the American presidential elections in 1976, work to restore to Jordan a negotiating mandate for the occupied West Bank, ignore the Rabat summit united Arab stand on three fronts — in sum, demobilize and demoralize the Arab bloc to obtain a further Israeli withdrawal in Sinai.

Although the PLO would be reluctant to realign itself with the ultras, uncertain PLO prospects have undermined Mr. Arafat's efforts to curb Palestinian extremism.

It appears increasingly unlikely the PLO can carry out public punishment of four guerrilla dissidents who hijacked a British airliner to Tunis and murdered a German businessman. After announcing that the men had stood trial, Palestinian spokesmen have fallen silent. Palestinian sources say any sentence will have to be confirmed by Mr. Arafat personally.

Faced with a possible quarrel with Egypt, Mr. Arafat may have to depend more heavily on Iraq and Libya, which oppose punishment for extremists.

[The Palestine Liberation Organization Jan. 29 showed newsmen a "correction center" near Damascus where it said it is holding 70 Palestinians disciplined by the PLO, including the men sentenced for plotting to hijack a British airliner, the Associated Press reported. It was the first eyewitness report of such a jail, although the PLO has been claiming for some time that it is disciplining dissident guerrillas by using its own courts and jails.]

Critics of overconsumption

Simon, Schmidt suggests thrift

By Harry R. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

"America," said U.S. Treasury Secretary William E. Simon, a millionaire banker, "must soon turn away from the consumption ethic and return to the ethics of thrift and investment."

Across the Atlantic, a West German Socialist leader voiced similar thoughts. "People in many of our societies," Chancellor Helmut Schmidt told television commentator Bill Moyers, "have taken on the habit of asking for ever more... the general attitude that we'll live better every year, get bigger cars, nicer houses, higher pay..."

Thus a rich American banker and a lifelong German Social Democrat both decry overconsumption.

Do Americans overconsume? Today, reports the Manufacturers Hanover Trust of New York, American consumers are in debt to the tune of \$188 billion — compared with \$7.5 billion in 1949.

In 22 years, Americans have multiplied their private debt by 25 times.

The U.S. Government stepped right along with them. On Feb. 18, according to the White House, the national debt will pierce a \$495 billion ceiling.

Congress proposes raising the debt limit to \$581 billion, to allow the government to pay its bills through June of this year.

Restraints implemented

Mr. Simon, urging a cutback in federal spending, points to the example of Chancellor Schmidt's government. "Germany," the Treasury chief told this reporter, "had the wisdom and the will and the courage to implement demand restraint policies about 18 or 19 months ago, and you know it's no mystery to anyone why their inflation rate is half what it is in this country."

Since Mr. Simon spoke, recession has deepened swiftly in the industrialized world, and even Helmut Schmidt's regime, confronting an unemployment rate nearing 4 percent, has begun to stimulate the German economy.

With U.S. unemployment heading toward 8 percent, Mr. Simon acknowledges the need for a stimulative tax cut, though the impending budget deficits — at least \$80 billion this year and next — "horrify" him.

"If we overstimulate now," he warns, "I would predict that within a reasonable short time — a year to two years — you'd see (the U.S. economy) back with higher inflation rates and higher unemployment."

We must, he insists, begin "to educate the American public about the dangers of this excessive growth of federal spending." The consumer price index, he said recently on "Meet

The Press" (NBC-TV), rose 30 percent in the past three years, while social security benefits soared 47 percent.

Low U.S. investment

Inflation, says Mr. Simon, coupled with government and private competition for capital, drives up interest rates and eats into corporate profits, leaving too little money for business to devote to plant expansion and the creation of new jobs. Capital investment in the U.S., he points out, is the lowest, as a percentage of gross national product, of any major industrial power.

One result is shrinking productivity, or output per manhour of work. Productivity last year, reports the Labor Department, slumped 2.7 percent, the first full-year decline since 1947. Soaring wages, meanwhile, caused unit labor costs — what it costs a business to produce a good or service — to rise 11.6 percent in 1974.

Mr. Simon estimates the investment needs of U.S. corporations from now until 1985 at \$3 trillion, including \$1 trillion for the energy industry alone. The goal, he implies, cannot be met, unless Americans trim their sails of personal consumption and government cuts back its spending.

Helmut Schmidt puts it another way. Democratic governments, he says, have "too long, to a too great extent, tried to fulfill wishes which better ought not to have been fulfilled."

Who's who in 'kitchen cabinet'

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Members of President Ford's "kitchen cabinet" have ready access to him, and he listens carefully, often taking notes and ordering his staff to investigate their recommendations.

Yet some members of the "cabinet" are unsure just how effective their advice is.

This is the mixed picture that emerges from conversations with several members of the "cabinet," which is made up of some longtime friends of Mr. Ford from his days in Congress. Some are still in Congress; others have left.

The President is pictured as accessible, affable, interested, courteous. Sources are guarded in their comments, and generally avoid discussing specific issues.

On at least one occasion, however — the timing of the "pardons" for former President Nixon — Mr. Ford went against the advice of his entire "kitchen cabinet" circle. None of the circle agreed with the timing Mr. Ford chose.

Some effect noticed

Said one "kitchen cabinet" man: "I've talked to the President a number of times since he's been President. We chat about a wide variety of issues. He sits and takes notes, which is his style, while I am talking. Often he will ask his people to 'staff out' some of my recommendations after I leave. . . . I can't tell you how much influence I have, but I have seen my suggestions implemented. Similar advice may well have come from other places. And, in the end, I know that this is a President who makes up his own mind."

Of the President's independence, one adviser said, rather ruefully: "Yes, I talk to him. And I do give him advice, such as the need for him to get a 'new face' on his administration. He looks right at me and listens — but does as he pleases."

Who are these people who have this special "sounding board" relationship with the President? Those who see the President the most include: Former Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird, former Wisconsin Rep. John W. Byrnes, former New York Republican Sen. Charles Goodell, and Republican Sen. Robert Griffin.

[Sen. Griffin, as minority whip, also has official contacts with the President. But his "old friend" tie, together with the fact that he, also, is from Michigan, qualifies for "cabinet" status as well.]

Adviser to presidents Bryce Harlow also has special-access status. The President talks to Mr. Harlow on occasion. But Mr. Harlow, unlike the others in this group, makes a point of not initiating these get-togethers with Mr. Ford.

Several others also enjoy this "special friend" privilege, including Rep. Albert H. Quie of Minnesota and Elford A. Cederburg, of Michigan, minority House leader John J. Rhodes of Arizona, and Rep. John B. Anderson of Illinois. Among these last-named individuals, some use this opportunity for talking to the President more than others. Mr. Quie says he only talks to Mr. Ford about agriculture matters.

William G. Whyte, vice-president of U.S. Steel, is also said to be a part of this coterie of informal presidential advisers. This cannot be confirmed. But it is on the record that Ron Nessen, White House press secretary, said daily that the President was not in communication with Mr. Whyte during the recent period in which Mr. Ford was objecting to U.S. Steel's recent increase in prices (later partially rolled back.)

Isolation problem

One "cabinet" insider says: "When Jerry was Vice-President, he very quickly let me know that the Vice-President can get isolated from the outside world."

"So he asked me to come in or call him whenever I thought necessary — and again, if necessary, I should [tell] him [emphatically] if I thought he was doing the wrong things. That was my relationship then. And it continues now that he is President."

Says another: "I have some input — and perhaps a degree of in-



By R. Norman Matherly, staff photographer

Goodell—in inner circle

fluence. . . . Once in a while I advise on specific issues, but we don't go into details. My advice is usually along the lines of how to set up the administrative structure — more than on policy."

Another sees his role this way: "He uses me as a sounding board. He'll sometimes say, 'Well, here's what I expect to do' to see what I have to say. . . . The President listens but I get the distinct impression that he, in the end, makes up his own mind."

Another adviser, who gets a particularly good hearing from the President almost weekly, raised questions about how "influential" he was:

"As with other presidents," he said, "Ford is turning to those close around him for advice — to his White House advisers. I don't say this is wrong. But that's the way it is. I talk to the President. But I certainly don't get the impression that I am influencing him very often."

★ Soviet official reaffirms 'detente'

Continued from Page 1
agreement will give a basis for believing that even after the present temporary [SALT] agreement expires . . . the arms race spiral will not gallop sharply higher."

Singing out the U.S. for favorable mention, Mr. Ponomarev then noted the intention of President Ford and Henry A. Kissinger to continue improving relations with Moscow despite "complications in the question of trade." And he asserted that "the course of events again and again confirms that the peace program adopted by the 24th congress of the Soviet Communist Party continues to act as a most important lever of constructive rebuilding of all foreign policy in the interests of people's peace and security."

Detente doubly hailed

He further applauded detente policy "not only for its international-political" benefits, but also for its domestic "social-political" benefits to the working masses.

Turning to the "general crisis of capitalism," Mr. Ponomarev cited the orthodox Communist vision of disaster for capitalism through increasing "contradictions." But the effects of the crisis are not "simple," he warned — perhaps addressing hard-liners who view the current weakness of the West as a good opportunity for applying Soviet pressure.

The West's crisis could lead to a dangerous "strengthening of the right, including fascists," Mr. Ponomarev said. Anti-fascist forces are stronger now, he observed, than when Hitler came to power in the depression of the 1930's.

But "in the nuclear century the strengthening of fascism and even

more, the seizure of state power, by fascists, would be more dangerous for humanity."

Mr. Ponomarev did not mention what Western diplomats believe is another Soviet concern: that the West's economic weakness might deprive Moscow of development credits it is eager to get.

As implicit proof of the advantages of Moscow's present policy of detente Mr. Ponomarev cited the recent success of Communist parties in Portugal and other countries.

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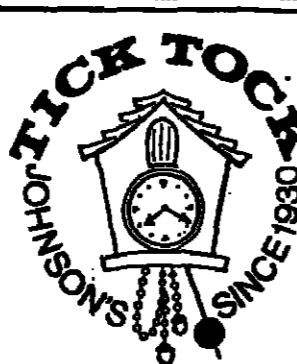
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Europe's 'green winter' perils crops

By David Match
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Europe is not yet sure whether winter is late or just simply defeated by an early spring.

The first butterfly has been seen in Stuttgart and firemen in Munich have had to catch a swarm of bees.

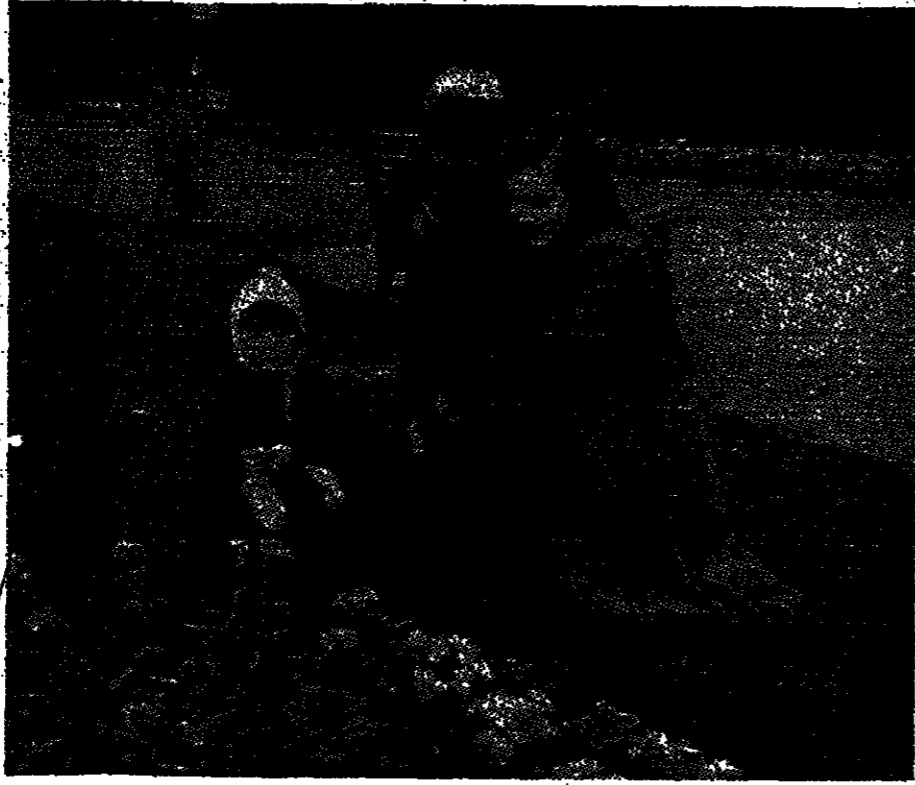
West Germany's central weather office is flooded with calls from people who report things like blooming cherry trees, budding hedges, and bursting roses.

Newspapers have instructed citizens how to fatten and entertain hedgehogs who are appearing after a too-short winter nap.

But farmers have problems. Although no hard statistics are yet available, perhaps as much as 30 percent of the winter wheat crop was not planted in the fall because of unusually heavy rain. But summer wheat is being substituted in many cases.

Experts say the 1975 wheat crop in Europe will almost certainly be smaller than the record 1974 crop, but no one is predicting by how much. European wheat is not a big factor on the world market.

The next eight weeks are expected to be critical for fruit trees and grapes. Although many individual trees have already blossomed, in



Bandphoto

Mild winter coaxes early blooms in London

general the fruit trees have only developed larger than usual buds for this time of year.

"What we need is for it to cool down about 12 degrees [centigrade] to stop the early development of plants and blossoms," says Rolf Schneider of the Rheinland Agricultural Chamber.

Europe can have damaging frosts into May, and plants and trees in general are already at the mid-March stage.

A midsummer temperature

On Jan. 15, for example, it was 42 degrees (Fahrenheit) in Stockholm,

60 degrees in Paris (warmest for that date since temperature records have been made regularly) and 30 degrees on the Zugspitze, in the Bavarian Alps, West Germany's highest peak — a mid summer temperature.

Travel bureaus say that the skiing industry has suffered considerable losses.

Children are playing tag and football when they usually would be sledding or skating.

But the use of expensive heating oil is down. And that is one of the positive results of Europe's "Green Winter."

Secrets of tropical weather tackled

Global study gathers
impressive data pool

By David Salisbury
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Man's first international assault on the mysteries of tropical weather has been a success.

Not only has it begun telling scientists about atmospheric conditions which affect weather around the globe, but also it has proved that the nations of the world can jointly attack scientific problems too big for any single country.

This is the report of the director of the Global Atmospheric Research Program's Atlantic Tropical Experiment (GATE), Dr. Joachim P. Kuettner of Brachnell, England. He described the experiment at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) here.

Last summer, scientists from 70 nations converged on what is probably a most important and least understood area of the earth's atmosphere: the tropical zone. For it is there that the majority of the sun's energy is absorbed. Heat flowing from the tropics creates the weather around the globe.

40 ships involved

Spreading out over Africa, the Atlantic, South America, and the eastern Pacific — using 40 specially equipped ships, 13 airplanes, buoys,

weather balloons, and satellites, the scientific task force recorded the clouds, winds, temperatures, and humidities there through the summer months.

Now the scientists have returned to their respective nations and are studying the vast amounts of scientific information that was gathered. Already some of the preliminary though unverified reports look as if they may improve the gigantic computer models of the world's atmosphere. These hold the promise of extending the accuracy of weather forecasts.

Such knowledge essential

According to Dr. Joseph Smagorinsky, Director of the

Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, knowledge of the entire atmosphere is essential to extend weather forecasts beyond one week.

Recent research results have increased scientists' optimism that this might be possible, at least for some aspects of the weather. GATE is a first step toward this global understanding.

Other more comprehensive programs are being planned for the future. Dr. Kuettner comments: "If these are approached with the same friendliness and enthusiasm as we had, then this type of big science is not only possible and profitable, but fun."

Militants tearing merger apart

Rhodesian black unity falters

By Robin Wright
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

The recent merger that pulled together Rhodesia's four rival liberation groups appears to be weakening daily, further stalling hopes of a settlement in that troubled southern African nation.

Black Rhodesians say several problems have sparked friction among the groups, which decided last December to merge under the umbrella of the African National Council (ANC), Rhodesia's only "legal" black political movement.

Militant heat

Most of the heat has come from the powerful Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), the most militant of the four groups. Angered by the refusal of the white-minority government to implement what has become known as the "Lusaka agreement," ZANU now claims it "is doing all we can to sabotage the agreement," according to a spokesman now in the United States.

The accord, announced Dec. 11, was the outcome of a series of talks held in Lusaka, the capital of Zambia, under the sponsorship of three black African presidents. There was apparently no written agreement, but a verbal understanding was reached that the liberation groups would cease guerrilla activity in exchange for Rhodesian government action on the groups' eight demands.

Basic demands

Basically, the demands include release of political prisoners, amnesty to dissidents, recognition for liberation groups, free political activity, and an end to the state of emergency.

If this step could be worked out, a constitutional conference to negotiate a larger role for blacks in the white-dominated government would be the next step.

But neither blacks nor whites wanted to be the first to act, thus reopening the gap patched over during the December talks. This was the first setback to hopes of an early settlement. Now friction among the

black groups appears to further hinder settlement efforts.

Reasons for rift

The split centers on four issues:

• The terms of negotiations: The three moderate groups are apparently willing to negotiate with the white-minority government about less than immediate majority rule. But ZANU insists that immediate majority rule is just the starting point and must be agreed on before they even consent to a conference.

• The focal point of negotiations: Again, the moderates are willing to work within the current government framework, but with greater black involvement. ZANU, however, wants a socialist government, dramatic land reforms and other radical changes.

"We do not want to just replace white faces with black faces. The system itself is unjust and needs to be changed," asserts ZANU co-founder Edison Zvobgo, currently working in the U.S.

Cease-fire repudiated

• The use of military force: The moderate groups — only two of which have minor guerrilla forces — agreed to the terms of the cease-fire arranged at the Lusaka talks. But in a memorandum circulated later, ZANU stated that it had never accepted the cease-fire "imposed" by the three presidents who chaired the talks.

As a result ZANU has maintained guerrilla activity since the Dec. 11 accord, claiming it "needs proof" of Prime Minister Ian Smith's intentions to meet their demands. By ending guerrilla activity ZANU feels the black population would give up its only point of leverage.

• Leadership: The moderate factions and the white government prefer that the chief black spokesman in negotiations with the whites be drawn from either the ANC or the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU). Joseph Mkombe of ZAPU is felt to have the greatest support among moderates.

But ZANU leaders say they will not accept Mr. Mkombe since he is basically nonviolent and willing to work

within the current framework. ZANU lobbied against his appointment at the Lusaka talks. ANC leader Bishop Muzorewa was finally elected temporary chairman.

Lack of agreement

The leadership squabble has led ZANU officials to predict that the four groups will not be able to agree on a single man to represent them. Tentatively, a March meeting has been discussed to elect a permanent leader in preparation for a constitutional conference.

However, the fact that a structure for talks still exists allows other black leaders to be optimistic about a settlement. Monitor correspondent Henry Hayward reports from Bulawayo, Rhodesia, that Dr. Elliott Gabbell, acting president of the ANC, remains "optimistic that a long-range settlement eventually can be reached with the Rhodesian government."

Rhodesian admits hiring mercenaries

By Reuter

Munich, Germany — A Rhodesian detained here two weeks ago has confessed to recruiting mercenary soldiers for the Rhodesian Government's fight against African guerrillas.

The Munich public prosecutor said Jan. 29 that German-born Edgar Thelen confessed after police found incriminating evidence in his rooms.

The public prosecutor said Mr. Thelen, who claims to have served in the French Foreign Legion and the South African police, told West German authorities that he had been appointed by an officer of the Rhodesian Army to recruit mercenaries in Europe.

Mr. Thelen told reporters he received over 700 replies to newspaper advertisements here and in Switzerland for "safari escorts."

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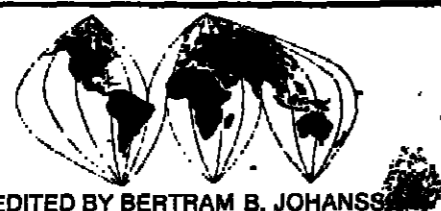
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EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS
AROUND THE WORLD

Gromyko to visit Syria

Damascus, Syria
Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko will pay an official visit to Syria Feb. 1-3. It was officially announced here. His visit will precede



Andrei Gromyko

by several days the intended trip to the Middle East by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

A government spokesman said Mr. Gromyko would meet with Syrian leaders to discuss matters of mutual interest.

Scali: U.S. should not withdraw from UN

Boston
U.S. Ambassador John A. Scali spoke Wednesday against U.S. withdrawal from the United Nations, despite his repeated criticism of the last UN General Assembly.

"Without the United States, the United Nations would persist," the chief U.S. delegate to the world organization said. "Only it would be worse, not better."

His remarks indicated the United States was becoming concerned about its UN image to the extent of feeling the need to reassure the world it was not pulling out.

The U.S. has been disturbed by a degree of representation allowed at the UN to North Vietnam, the hospitality allowed Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization at this fall's General Assembly meetings, and the laxity of approach to punishing skyjackers, among other issues.

Growing interdependence makes such an organization necessary, Ambassador Scali stated in a speech prepared for delivery to the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs here.

Sugar firm subpoenaed in price-fixing probe

New York
Amstar Corporation, the largest U.S. cane sugar company, confirmed Wednesday a report that it had been served a subpoena in connection with an industry price-fixing investigation by the U.S. Government. Amstar declined further comment on the matter.

In Washington the Justice Department disclosed Tuesday that a federal grand jury in New York was investigating alleged price-fixing by sugar manufacturers in 1974.

Ethiopia says 'bandits' set fire to tankers

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Ethiopia's military government announced Tuesday night that seven fuel tankers had been set on fire in troubled Eritrea Province by "bandits," the term usually applied to guerrillas fighting for the secession of Eritrea from Ethiopia.

A government statement published by the official Ethiopian news agency said the tankers had been burned 30 miles (50 kilometers) from Assab, Ethiopia's major Red Sea port.

The Russian-run oil refinery at Assab supplies much of the gasoline needs of the country's central and eastern regions and is Ethiopia's only refinery.

Solzhenitsyn tries to block ex-wife's book

Milan, Italy
Lawyers for exiled Soviet writer

Alexander Solzhenitsyn is trying to suppress circulation of a book written by his former wife.

The lawyers, appearing before a magistrate in a civil court here, said Tuesday the book, "My Husband Solzhenitsyn" by Natalia Rescortovskaya, was based on private letters about the author's family life. The book already has been published by Teti of Milan. The hearing was suspended until Feb. 12.

British firm to build 200-seat Hovercraft

Southampton, England
A British company has announced plans for a 200-seat Hovercraft suitable for river and estuary traffic and for servicing offshore oil rigs.

The company, Hovermarine Transport, Ltd., said Tuesday the craft would be launched late next year at a selling price of \$1,119,000. Government funds are being sought to help with development costs, a company spokesman said.

India to launch first satellite from U.S.S.R.

New Delhi
India plans to launch its first satellite in April from the Soviet Union with a Soviet launcher vehicle, it was announced here.

Addressing a press conference in Bombay, P. D. Bhavsar, scientific coordinator of the Indian Space Research Organization, said the

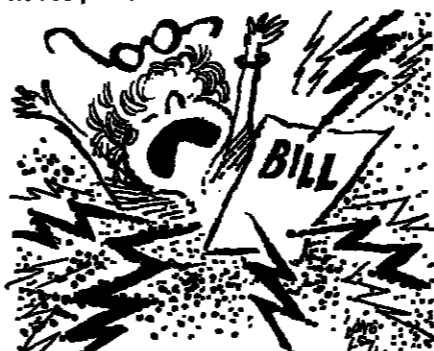
satellite was built by Indian scientists and engineers.

It would carry instruments to conduct experiments in fields such as X-ray astronomy and solar gamma rays. Data would be transmitted in code to ground-receiving stations at the ISRO Sriharikota range in India and a similar one near Moscow, he added.

Power costs are up but not this much

Wilmington, Del.
Marlene Demkowski blinked when she looked at her electric bill.

"I know there's inflation, but this is ridiculous," said Miss Demkowski, a house painter. She said her normal



monthly bill from the Delmarva Power & Light Company is about \$7. But this month — "It says right here, '\$1,504.08.'"

Miss Demkowski said her mother accused her of using her four-burner oven to heat the entire city of Wilmington. She denied it.

William M. Metten Jr., manager of community and public relations for Delmarva, said Tuesday that something must have gone wrong with the computer billing process.

Miss Demkowski's actual bill? More along the lines of \$7.

New white-settler drive falls short in Rhodesia

Salisbury, Rhodesia
Rhodesia's much publicized "Settler 74" campaign, designed to bring a million white immigrants to the country during 1974, apparently fell short of its target by 999,405.

The government monthly digest of statistics reveals the campaign brought only a net gain of 595 white immigrants, the lowest annual total for eight years.

Wisconsin Indian group says 'cease-fire' broken

Gresham, Wis.
A spokesman for Indian militants holding a north woods religious estate says a cease-fire agreement has been broken because a demonstrator was wounded.

There have been several instances of sporadic gunfire, but the wounding is the first reported since the Menominee Warrior Society seized the 64-room mansion on the unused estate Jan. 1.

Col. Hugh Simonson, commander of the 350-man National Guard detail here, said he had no evidence of a guardsman or state highway patrol member having fired a weapon. Guard officials have said their troops have even been told not to load their rifles.

Colonel Simonson said the announcement that the cease-fire had been broken was "very disheartening" and had come when an agreement seemed at hand.

"I felt we really had what we wanted," he said.

Soviets cancel wheat, now ask to buy corn

Chicago
Because of a good wheat crop this year, the Soviet Union has canceled shipment of large wheat purchases it had contracted with two major wheat-growing countries, including the United States.

But due to a poor corn crop, the Soviets are substituting corn for the wheat, writes Monitor correspondent Judith Frutig.

This newspaper learned Wednesday that Russia halted shipment of 100,000 tons of wheat from Cook Industries of Memphis, a major grain-trading company. In its place, the Soviets substituted 100,000 tons of corn. In addition, the Soviets are known to have canceled shipment of 100,000 metric tons of wheat from another wheat-growing country, as yet unnamed. But again the Soviet officials substituted with corn.

There also is a rumor — unconfirmed at this writing — that Soviet officials are planning to substitute for a second scheduled shipment from the United States of 200,000 tons of wheat.

The transactions were expected to have virtually no effect on supermarket prices, and only a temporary and slight effect on the prices of wheat and corn.

MINI-BRIEFS

Israeli minister quits

The Israeli government of Premier Yitzhak Rabin received a significant setback Wednesday with the resignation of Information Minister Aron Yariv, a former chief of military intelligence, who said in Jerusalem the government needed to study crucial policy questions "in depth."

Rhodesian admits plot

The public prosecutor in Munich, Germany, said Wednesday that a 40-year-old German-born Rhodesian, Edgar Thelen, detained in Munich two weeks ago, had confessed to recruiting mercenary soldiers for the Rhodesian government's fight against African guerrillas. Over 700 persons had replied to newspaper advertisements to work in Rhodesia as "safari escorts," Mr. Thelen told reporters.

Guerrillas aiding IRA

Guerrilla groups throughout the world have been sending arms to the Irish Republican Army through France in an operation organized by a French Canadian, the Daily Mirror reported in London Wednesday. The newspaper said most of the arms came from Quebec separatists in Canada, Arab guerrillas in Syria and Libya, and Communist suppliers in Czechoslovakia and East Germany.

Japan, Russia sign pact

Japan and the Soviet Union signed a \$100 million credit agreement Tuesday for oil and natural-gas development off the Soviet island of Sakhalin. Japan is to extend the credit for purchase of Japanese equipment to explore for the resources and in turn will receive 50 percent of the production. Still to be negotiated is the possible participation of Gulf Oil Company of the United States.

Soviets in Apollo tests

A group of Russian scientists was to begin compatibility tests Wednesday on the Apollo spacecraft to be used for the first joint Soviet-American mission. The 61 engineers and one interpreter comprise the first official Russian group to visit the Kennedy Space Center in Cape Canaveral, Fla.

*Cheaper foods—consumerist aim

Continued from Page 1

It envisions consumers sitting down across the country in negotiating sessions with food retailers and processors to work out a more equitable price system for food staples. SFCA members feel there are several important points on their side: that it is unreasonable, for instance, to have basic foods such as potatoes and citrus fruits (often in abundant supply but still not cheap) subsidize costlier processed foods.

Though the meat boycott of two years ago had mixed results, it encouraged the SFCA view that consumers can be organized and, once unified, a powerful force that business cannot afford to ignore. Indeed, they view this as an effort to restore a little competition and democracy to the food marketplace.

"We're trying to control demand as effectively as industry manipulates the production and distribution of food," explains Catherine Johnson, codirector of the SFCA food task

force. "I think companies will realize they have a responsibility here and that we can be fairly optimistic."

SFCA's intent is to hold food briefings in communities around the country, and it expects that those interested enough to attend will probably provide the basis of neighborhood negotiating teams.

In addition, debates with food businesses also would include such issues as fuller information disclosure for shoppers. One hope is that firms would commit one-fourth of their advertising budget, for instance, to sponsor nutrition education programs drawn up by consumer organizations.

Another goal of the program is more consumer representation on government boards and agencies which regulate food policy. Sponsors also hope companies might be persuaded to employ consumer advocates and farmers not only in research but in decisionmaking positions.

*Washington bomb recalls '60s

Continued from Page 1

received bomb threats, including the Smithsonian Institution and the Agriculture, and Interior Departments, began taking precautions.

State Department officials studied security rules, with special attention on whether packages should be checked. They indicated that trying to prevent entry to potential subversives was extremely difficult in a building of such size.

The Interior Department was evacuated. Searches were begun in Agriculture and at the Smithsonian.

A 12-page letter left at the Associated Press office in Washington suggested that the latest bombings would be followed by others.

The Weather Underground is credited with five other bombings since 1971, including Gulf Oil Corporation's international headquarters in June, 1974; the offices of the California attorney general; the International Telephone & Telegraph Building in New York City; two California prison system offices; and the U.S. Capitol in March, 1971.

*Mrs. Thatcher might lead Britain's Tories

Continued from Page 1

Until Mr. Heath himself was chosen party leader in 1965, the Conservatives had not used an open ballot to select the man they wanted to be their prime minister. The leader had "emerged" through secret conclave of the party establishment. Widespread dissatisfaction among the rank and file about this system produced from then Prime Minister Sir Alec Douglas-Home a new set of rules permitting all Conservative MPs to have a say in who should lead them.

Mr. Heath was first chosen leader under these rules. Now he could become their first victim — or at least of the stringent rules for the first ballot. This says that to be confirmed in (or elected to) the leadership, the candidate must get an overall majority of votes plus 15 percent.

No early winner?

If he or she fails to get this overall majority plus 15 percent, only an overall majority is needed on succeeding ballots. Mr. Heath is thought unlikely to get the required majority on the first ballot, on which his most

serious challenger is Mrs. Thatcher. But it is also thought unlikely Mrs. Thatcher will be ahead of Mr. Heath on the first ballot.

On the second ballot, some respected Conservatives may allow their names to go forward after withholding them from the first ballot out of loyalty to Mr. Heath. Such men include William Whitelaw — probably the all-round favorite to succeed Mr. Heath if the latter withdraws after the first ballot — and James Prior. But if Mr. Heath stays in, he might well triumph in the end.

Nevertheless Mrs. Thatcher is still gathering support as the one leading Conservative with the courage openly to offer herself as an alternative to Mr. Heath. Mrs. Thatcher's chief argument against him is that (as she sees it) Mr. Heath has failed because he has compromised Conservative principles. This rallies right-wingers and Conservative purists to her standard. But as the Economist has pointed out, Mrs. Thatcher's constituency is the suburbs rather than the shires. And whether the more traditional Conservatives of the rural shires are ready for a woman leader remains to be seen.

*Novel home-heating plan

Continued from Page 1

Dr. Helmut Klein of the Research and Technology Ministry says: "Expensive, yes, but not more expensive than present waste, costs, and risks. In fact, it may be cheaper."

He and other experts feel that this border-to-border home-heating plan could be a partial answer to a bundle of energy and environmental needs.

Some 40 percent of the nation's total energy needs are for home heating, and oil heat is used in more than 90 percent of the homes. West Germany imports around 90 percent of its oil, most of it from the Middle East. This is a huge drain on the country's financial reserves.

On the other hand, less than 10 percent of West German electricity is generated from oil. So why not shift home-heating needs to the safety and economy of present massive thermal wastes in the power industry, experts ask?

Nuclear power plants

Now only 4 percent of electricity comes from nuclear plants, but by 1990 more than 50 percent of West

Germany's electricity will come from nuclear sources, if environmentally acceptable means are found. With huge investments coming up soon, it may be a perfect time to integrate the home-heating plan, planners say. Also, according to the research experts, the home-heating plan by the year 2000 could directly save 80 million metric tons of hard coal a year. This would mean clearer air as well.

A special working group from within the utility industry is cooperating closely with the government in the present study and planning stages.

"It would be cheaper for the consumer," Dr. Klein says. "But the important fact is that in the future no country can afford to waste such a large percent of its prime energy needs," he adds. "We need a new and more efficient energy system."

Efficient, densely populated, compact, and given to enlightened public policies, West Germany would be a world leader in building these "new energy systems."

Ex-actors builds TV stagecoaches

By the Associated Press

Madera, Calif.
The scene is familiar to most television viewers: Out of a cloud of dust clatters the old stagecoach, pursued by masked bandits or a horde of howling Indians.

The next time that scene flickers across your screen, the coach will probably have been built by J. Nolan

Davis, who says he is the "only one left in the world who makes authentic stagecoaches."

Mr. Davis is credited with building all the coaches that rattled down the main street of Dodge City, Kan., in "Gunsmoke," or were held up on "The Virginian," or carried the heroine and the shifty gambler to Virginia City on "Bonanza."

Acting career falters

Mr. Davis, who works out of small shop in this San Joaquin Valley community, learned the coachmaker's art in the hills of North Carolina from his grandfather, but he did not put it to use until an acting career faltered in the late 1960's.

Mr. Davis says it was the late Walter Brennan who encouraged him to put acting aside and take up the family craft of making stagecoaches. After that he was welcome at all the Hollywood studios, making coaches for Westerns and teaching actors to drive the bouncing rigs.

"That's why I fell in love with Walter Brennan," Mr. Davis said. His well-worn scrapbook is filled with pictures of his stagecoaches, along with letters from Mr. Brennan, and such TV Western luminaries as John Wayne and Dale Robertson, who starred in the "Tales of Wells-Fargo" series. Mr. Davis says he made the Wells-Fargo coaches for that television drama.

*Valuable extra benefits

Continued from Page 1

● Publications. A deluge of government books and maps are available free — 71 subscriptions to the Congressional Record (value \$45 a year each) plus unlimited reprints at cost, up to 51 copies of the Congressional Directory (value \$11, indexed), members' voting record, one copy of the U.S. Code (\$280), 400 copies of the Department of Agriculture Yearbook (value \$3.50 each), plus endless state and county maps, highway maps, county soil maps, census maps, topographic, hydrographic, nautical, and aeronautical charts, various posters, and brochures.

● The Library of Congress provides extensive research services, manpower, and facilities to members to analyze issues facing Congress, to help draw up legislative proposals, prepare biographical information, draft speeches and statements, prepare charts, or other translations, and answer constituents' questions. In addition, the library makes available to members excess books that can be donated to libraries in their districts.

● Gift items. Stationery stores in the congressional office buildings sell merchandise, such as briefcases, wallets, typewriters, drinking glasses,

and Christmas cards, as well as typical office supplies — all at cost value.

● Dining. Members have a choice of eating places to choose from, from fast-food cafeterias to chandeliered private dining rooms. Typical government-subsidized lunches on either the House or Senate side seldom cost more than \$2.50. Private dining and banquet rooms, low-cost catering services, and free ice are available to members on request.

● Other benefits include \$2 haircuts for representatives (free grooming for Senators and beauty shops at reduced prices for the growing number of congresswomen), free file storage, bulk mailing and wrapping services (at cost), souvenir flags flown over the Capitol (at cost), passes for capitol visitors and concert tickets, 26 nominations per year for appointments to the military, naval, Air Force, and Merchant Marine academies, chauffeured limousines for congressional leaders, auto-license tags and unrestricted parking privileges in the District of Columbia, travel services, exemption from D.C. income tax, federal credit unions, favorable auto loans, and arranged rates at nearby military hospitals.

*Slightly used jets for sale

Continued from Page 1

Even second-hand Boeing 747s can be found in one U.S. airline's clearance sale.

American Airlines sold six in the last 18 months. TWA and Delta both would be pleased to get rid of some of their 370-seaters, and TWA is grounding four 747s it doesn't need. Industry sources say that National Airlines,

too, has planes it would be glad to have off its hands.

Buyers, however, are hard to find. Foreign airlines in the Middle East, Latin America, East Europe, Canada, and Scandinavia picked up planes from TWA, Pan Am, Northwest, and others. The U.S. Government also bagged a couple of 747s from TWA.

Fuel takes toll

But, in the words of one airline spokesman, "it's gotten tougher. Clients have dwindled."

Airline traffic growth came to a halt in the second half of 1974 after increasing 6 percent in 1973 and 12 percent in 1972. The fuel crisis grounded 123 planes at the start of 1974 which only slowly returned to service.

The industry cut more than 400,000 flights, or 10 percent, for 1974. Fuel costs have tripled in the last two years.

One of the few airlines that has remained strong is Northwest. Although it sold 12 Boeing jets last year as part of its normal renewal, the airline made a comfortable \$61 million profit.

*Radical new crops urged

Continued from Page 1

But the vast North American grain reserves which stabilized world food prices are a thing of the past, Dr. Borgstrom says. Most of these were consumed not to feed more people but to increase the nutrition in the diets of wealthy nations, Dr. Borgstrom, an expert on food and nutrition, says. "Very few people realize that in the midst of this crucial time, we in the affluent world have been throwing the most lavish banquet the world has ever seen," he says.

Melvin Maddocks

Writer, 'activist'—and more

For most writers, the words they write are the events of their lives. The rest of their time on earth can be divided into: Preparing to Write; Recupering from Writing; and Trying to Write but Can't. These periods may be amusing or heartbreaking, but in any case, they are likely to be irrelevant, as anybody who has plodded through two volumes of biography on, say, William Faulkner can attest.

There is something endlessly fascinating — and, evidently, suspect — about the man who writes and, at the same time, lives a nonwriting life. The Byrons, the Hemingways may charm their audiences, but they seem to leave them with the decision: Which is real — the Writer or the Adventurer? Somehow we can't follow them to be both.

André Malraux — equally famous as author of novels like "Man's Fate" and "Man's Hope" and as minister to Charles de Gaulle — is such a writer. Like Hemingway, Malraux has become one of his own characters. Consider this shortest of Malraux (the non-writer) resumes:

By the time he was 22 he had lost a small fortune in the stock market. To recoup he journeyed to Cambodia and removed a statue from the Buddhist temple of Banteau Srei, barely escaping a prison sentence.

Not particularly daunted, he flew over the Yemen desert in a search (unsuccessful) for the lost capital of the Queen of Sheba.

Now in his 30s, he fought in the Spanish Civil War, flying 65 missions as a gunner.

In World War II he enlisted as a private in the Tank Corps. He was captured and escaped to join the French Resistance under the name of "Colonel Berger."

In 1945 he became, briefly, Minister of Information to de Gaulle, then, when de Gaulle returned to power in 1958, settled in as Minister of Cultural Affairs.

Handsome, theatrically intense, Malraux has thrived on public life. "He talks very well, very fast," one observer wrote of him in younger years. "He appears to know absolutely everything, dazzles unfailingly, and leaves you with the impression of having met the most intelligent man of the century."

How would Malraux like to be remembered, as a novelist or a man of affairs? The answer might present a rather astonishing third possibility. For, between writing novels and writing his own legend as soldier-adventurer-politician, Malraux educated himself as an art historian (see his extraordinary "Museum Without Walls"). And, in fact, a new book consisting of three lengthy interviews with him, "Malraux: Past, Present, Future" (Little, Brown, \$15), suggests that Malraux is distinctly uneasy as a "modern" — as an actor in and even a recorder of the great 20th-century drama: change. The voice that dominates these pages is not the novelist who dramatized two revolutions (China, Spain) and participated for more than a decade in day-to-day politics but rather Malraux, the conservator of art, and indeed all that is best about the past.

"Civilization" — the word occurs again and again as if it might magically bring into being what it incants. Instead, Malraux seems to argue, out of all this change has come a void at the center where civilization used to be: "Nothing is happening any more. . . . At first, people thought it was the anxiety caused by the atomic bomb. Perhaps that's part of it, but it's not the whole answer. For ten years or so now the world has been sensing and murmuring to itself that something is about to happen in the spiritual sphere."

Malraux's only prediction: "The next century's task will be to rediscover its gods."

Is Malraux, retired novelist, retired "activist," turning according to a familiar reflex toward the past? Perhaps. But if so, he is doing it with more fervor than resignation — searching as restlessly as ever for some profound point of rest. "I hope," he concludes, "that a hundred years from now someone will analyze the keywords of our civilization, of the civilization, let's say, that was born with the machine. The word happiness would be on that list. But not serenity."

In expressing this ultimate hunger — this implied prayer — Malraux the novelist, the "activist," the biographer of "civilization" seems to become one with himself. And with us.

A Monday and Thursday feature by the Monitor's columnist-at-large.

The 4 men behind the Disney name

The world of Disney is much more than Snow White, Bambi, or other film classics. It also is a far-flung real estate empire stretching across the U.S. Who is in command of that empire, what are its goals for the future? This article takes a look into that world and the men at the helm.

By David Winder

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles
Its world-famous trademarks are a mouse and a duck, and its two hugely successful amusement parks in California and Florida draw visitors from around the globe.

Yes, it's one of the most familiar names of the century — Walker-Miller-Hench-Nunis!

Perhaps you know it better by the name of Walt Disney Productions, whose span includes not just Mickey and Donald and Disneyland and Disney World, but golf courses, T-shirts, camping grounds, restaurants, hotels, and land developments, to say nothing of films and TV shows.

Yet the men behind the name today, nine years after Walt himself passed on, are dynamic company president E. Cardon Walker; strapping ex-football player vice-president Ron Miller (married to Walt's daughter Diana); Richard A. Nunis, vice-president for operations at Disneyland and Disney World; and John Hench, president of WED (Walter Elias Disney), the design and engineering arm for the amusement parks and other projects.

Walker-Miller-Hench-Nunis is the team that directs the booming successful Disney empire, whose latest profit is \$48.3 million on total revenues of \$430 million (up from \$385 million in 1973). The profit was a record for the seventh straight year.

From strength to strength

Controversy is by no means unknown to Disney — from occasional jabs at the Disney ethic ("If it's corn, it's beautiful corn," rejoins Mr. Walker) to an environmental suit currently holding up plans for a winter resort in the California Sierras. In his critical book "The Disney Version," Richard Schickel wrote that "as capitalism, it [the Disney ethic] is a work of genius; as culture it is mostly a horror."

But inflation, recession, boom, or bust, Disney goes from strength to strength.

Part of the reason lies in the reluctance of the four-man team to branch out on radical new ventures. ("If it works, why change?" they ask.) The men themselves have been connected with Disney for many years. Mr. Walker, for instance, joined the organization in 1938 and has worked his way up through the ranks. Mr. Miller emphasizes that the Disney family itself, which owns 22-to-23 percent of the company stock, "is very watchful and very observant of what is going on."

What is going on are those mushrooming profits, more films released in 1974 (11) than in any previous year, jam-packed amusement parks, . . . and accelerating plans to bring to reality the ultimate dream of Walt himself, a futuristic, environmentally controlled city called EPCOT (Experimental Prototype City of Tomorrow) on a plot of land in Florida the size of San Francisco.

Finances are good

A whirlwind who talks at a gallop, Mr. Walker is the man who is really minding the Disney store and who is largely credited with its future planning and marketing skills.

"I think we are in terribly good financial shape," he says. "All our company owes is \$55 million"; he calls it "incredible."

Of the new Disney operators, Mr. Walker is easily the most dynamic, even though he says ideas for new developments come from "a lot of people."

But principally he turns to Messrs. Miller, Nunis, and Hench. They are the four-man coterie that determines where the organization is headed next.

Also high on the corporate ladder is Roy E. Disney, the son of Walt Disney's brother Roy, who was considered the real business brain behind the Disney empire. (Roy senior passed on four years ago.)

Mustachioed Roy Jr. holds the rank of vice-president and is in charge of 16mm production; while William Lund, who married another of Walt's daughters, Sharon, is chairman of the board of trustees of the California Institute of Arts in Valencia, California. Calarts, an

independent college of the visual and performing arts, was established by Walt Disney and is an amalgamation of the Los Angeles Conservatory of Music and the Chouinard School of Art.

"One of the criticisms from the family is the quality of merchandise," Ron Miller says. "If it is not satisfactory, they are the first to speak up. My wife is one of the biggest critics of Disney movies."

If swelling profits and attendance records are anything to go by, then the Disney family has apparently little to question.

The organization, which, in Mr. Walker's words, is "continually giving thought to what we do next and what's next after that and next after that," has already sewn up its plans for the next few years, despite the general economic outlook.

EPCOT is a large part of those plans.

Walt wanted to communicate his vision of an ideal society to the widest possible audience. Disney World near Orlando, Fla., with its 10-million-plus visitors a year, goes one step of the way.

A futuristic city

EPCOT is intended to communicate the idea of a futuristic city that would keep on growing and supplying the world with the best solutions American technology could provide.

The city of tomorrow is intended to absorb all the technology that makes the Disney amusement parks glide along smoothly and efficiently — such as the monorail and advanced garbage disposal systems. Then it is to add some more.

For Mr. Walker, the sky is the limit — "what is the best method of solar energy . . . new types of crop rotation . . . the whole field of solid waste disposal."

"This is not double-talk," he insists. "It's serious. We are really getting it off the ground."

This year will mark the launching of extensive worldwide discussion with representatives of foreign governments, international businessmen, engineers, and artists to proceed with Phase 1 of EPCOT. A kind of international trade exhibition, it will have two semi-circular structures that wrap around a central courtyard.

The architectural community, once ready to heap scorn on the best laid plans of Mickey Mouse, seems approving.

Writing in complimentary vein in Architectural Forum, Peter Blake has suggested, "... if EPCOT evolves out of that same astonishing mix of pragmatism, idealism, business acumen that characterizes all of WDW [Walt Disney World in Florida] to date, it could be one of the most influential research tools yet devised for a rapidly urbanizing world."

For Jason Levine, director of TV publicity, "The success of EPCOT will depend on the success of the Disney concept which has been applied through all its activities."

Cartoonist chortles

[The freezing of the winter resort in the California Sierras in a court environmental suit seems ironic in view of the pursuit of the environmentally controlled EPCOT; Disney officials say the fight is really between the Sierra Club and the U.S. Forest Service, which awarded the Mineral King Project in the Sierra Nevada to Disney in 1966. The company now has set its sights on an alternative area near Lake Tahoe in northern California.]

Says Mr. Walker, "140 million have gone to Disneyland [so far] and if you ask them, 'What do you think' they will say first, 'They are the most wonderful people,' secondly, 'My, do they keep it clean,' and thirdly, 'We had a lot of fun.'"

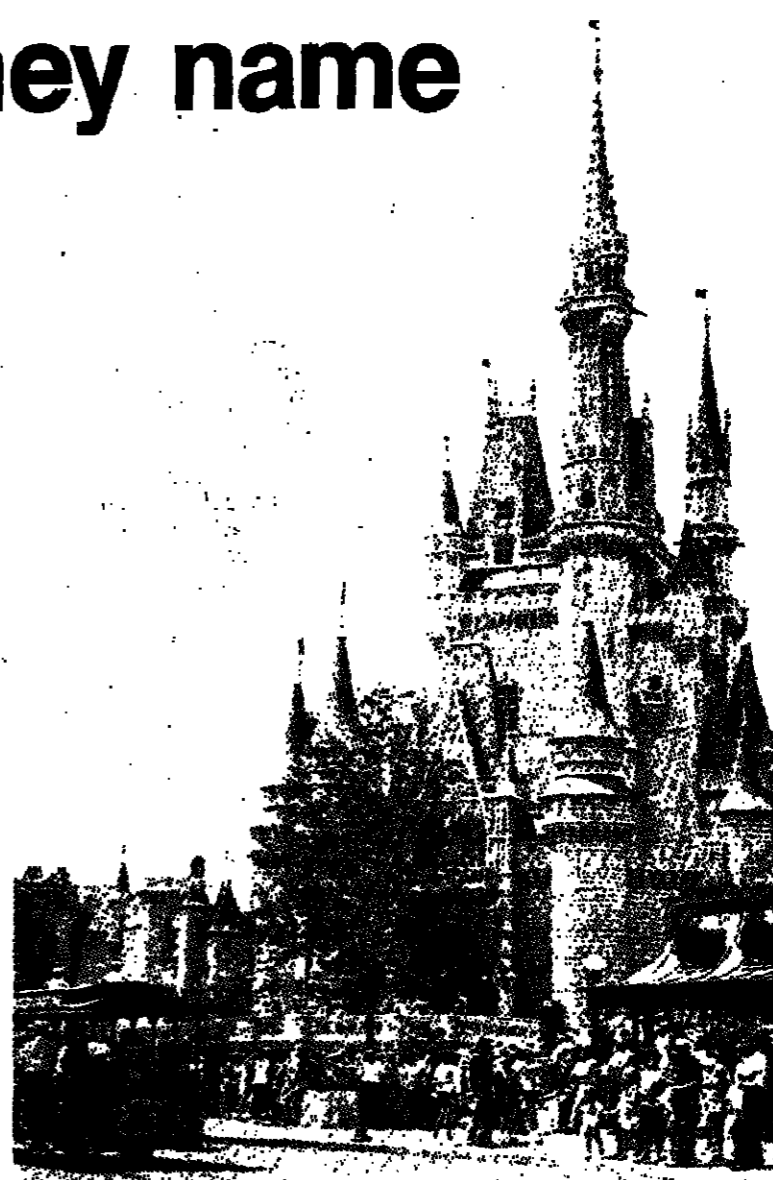
"It's because he [Walt] trained us," says veteran animator Frank Thomas. "His sense of entertainment, his taste, his judgment, his type of drawings, what you put before an audience and how you communicate."

Down at the corner of Dopey Drive and Mickey Mouse Avenue at Walt Disney's Burbank Studios, for instance, Mr. Thomas chortles as a mean old alligator chases two fleet-footed mice across his cartoonist's pad. A few deft touches of his pencil and the mice slide down the pipes of an organ loft, or are blown out of the pipe openings like steam from a boiling kettle as the 'gator pulls out all the stops and furiously pumps the pedals.

A million to a million and a half drawings later, the 1977 animated feature film "The Rescuers" will come to the screen.

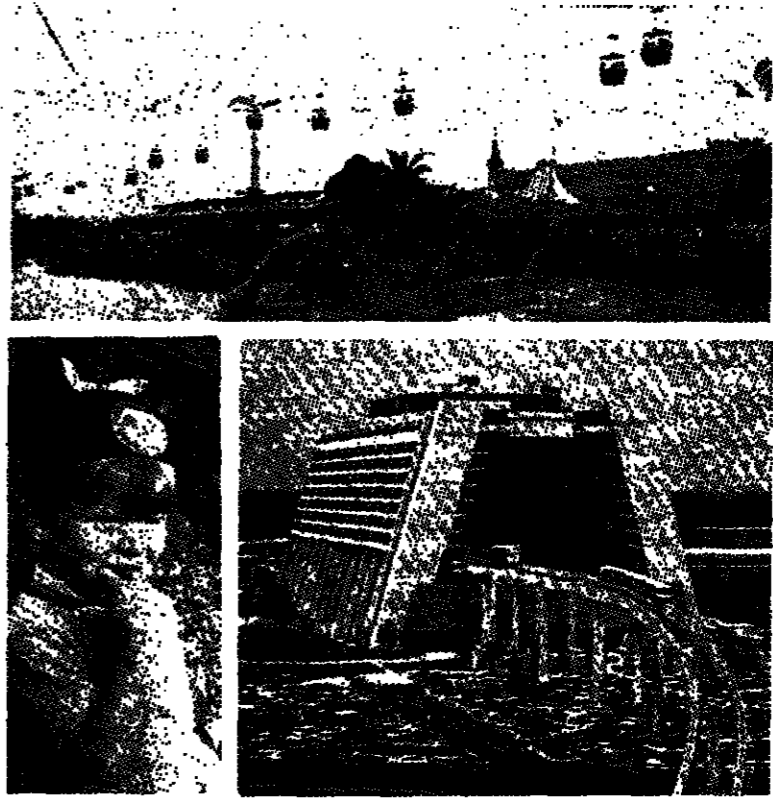
Disney people say that every seven years a new generation of children is ready for the antics of Mickey, Donald, Pinocchio, and the others.

Sometimes segments of the films, records, books, and TV shows may be a bit scary for younger children. But children love Disney anyway. And if Walker-Miller-Hench-Nunis have their way, they will go on loving Disney for many years to come.



Mickey Mouse hosts adoring millions

Cinderella's Castle (above), the submarine Nautilus (below), futuristic hotel (bottom right) all were brought for the enjoyment of generations by history's most amazing mouse.



Global disaster relief: the team that gets it going

It looks more like a television studio or a NASA control room than part of the U.S. State Department, but the Foreign Disaster Coordination Center can be the key to effective relief for victims of flood, earthquake, hurricane — any disaster — anywhere in the world.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The telephone rings sharply at 2 a.m. Bill Dalton stumbles out of bed.

"Night action immediate," says the voice on the phone. "American Embassy at Bangkok. Cable unclassified. As result of flood and landslides a major disaster has occurred. RTG [Royal Thai Government] has mobilized all available aerial resources."

Thousands are homeless; 133 killed; and local funds are inadequate, continues the cable, and the Minister of the Interior will meet the King tomorrow. Can the U.S. Ambassador contribute \$25,000? The message ends tersely. "Advice. Kintner [William Kintner, U.S. Ambassador]."

William Dalton, who is assistant to Russel S. (Tim) McClure, State Department coordinator of worldwide disaster relief, under the Agency for International Development, proceeds almost automatically. Through the State Department's 24-hour operations center he authorizes a cable to envoy Kintner to use the \$25,000 contingency fund, now made available to U.S. ambassadors around the world for instant relief.

This particular event, it appears, is not desperate. If it were, a team would assemble, tonight or tomorrow, at the control room.

The control room for the Foreign Disaster Coordination Center in the State Department looks like a

television studio crossed with the copydesk of a big newspaper. It is the only one in the world. It is about one year old. The public is hardly aware of it.

It is a heavily carpeted, windowless room, with soundproof ceiling, and it might be the GHQ command post for a war. Four clocks tell world time, and a big green and yellow relief map shows all the continents of the earth, with little magnetic yellow arrows pointing to places where aid has been speeded after receipt of one of those terse cables. There are 30 to 50 alarms every year. Once not long ago the center dealt with eight at once.

Plate-glass partitions add to the impression that this is some kind of television studio. A big outside telephone console lights up like a Christmas tree on some occasions, when offers of relief assistance are pouring in. It can handle 500 to 700 calls a day.

Specialists available

The emergency in Thailand that got Bill Dalton out of bed does not seem likely to grow into a major event like the Honduras hurricane "Fifi" of last Sept. 12. That put the whole machinery into operation, with 15 specialists and 125 extras who can be enlisted as required. Congress has voted \$15 million to \$30 million a year contingency fund on a standby basis.

Things move fast, indeed, when something like Fifi screams across a country. The control room horsehoe table has 14 seats, each with its own intricate nexus of telephone push-buttons — blue for outgoing calls, red for incoming calls — and connections to such spots as the Pentagon, the Red Cross, and to ham radio stations.

Everything depends on speed, and now storage depots have been established in Panama, Guam, Italy, and a new one in Singapore. Tents, blankets, medical supplies, emergency power generators, small boats, and so on will be ready and waiting. Every situation is different — drought in the Sahel, Africa, floods in Thailand, and the wreckage after civil strife in Cyprus, to which the U.S. may also respond if called in.

Today's world relief apparatus may seem crude a few years hence. It is growing all the time, with the U.S. in the lead. Mr. McClure gives a specific example, the Managua earthquake, in December, 1972.

"The people of America are just wonderful," he says, "the way it's almost a reflex, the way when people are in trouble they want to help."

Response organized

"They go into the attic and haul out everything that they think may be useful, and they open their pantries, too."

Now each state governor has a disaster liaison director. Mr. McClure sent telegrams after the earthquake to the governors, telling them the "dos" and "don'ts" — send money at first, preferably through voluntary local agencies, and goods later.

"During the first two or three days," he says, "the task is to get a realistic assessment of what has happened and what is needed. In Honduras it was red beans, corn, and rice; medical supplies and shelter items."

Then the great outpouring begins: Governors get word to local radio stations and newspapers; for Managua the American Trucking Association agreed to carry goods to New Orleans on a space-available basis; a private company turned over a huge warehouse, 150,000 square feet; Standard Fruit and United Brands offered ships to haul supplies, and people raided their attics.

Tim McClure, as unflappable as a newspaperman on a police and fire beat, orchestrated the Honduras relief effort. His center is ready to organize similar relief in cases larger or smaller. He can ask planes and helicopters from the military and surplus stores from other agencies.

And it always is comforting to know, when the telephone wakes him or Bill Dalton late at night, that the American people, as he says, "are just wonderful" and that they will never put the question of whether, but of when, and where, and how much.

The perplexing case of Robin Roberts

In his glory days with the Philadelphia Phillies, and also in his latter years with various other



Last year in his second bid Roberts found himself up against another attention-diverting name in the newly eligible Mickey Mantle. The former Yankee superstar was elected overwhelmingly, carrying his old sidekick Ford along with him, and once again Roberts got lost in the shuffle.

In other words, of the 362 supposedly top baseball experts in the country, 99 declined to vote for one of the game's all-time great pitchers. I don't know who those 99 individuals are, or where

There's still an even greater injustice to be rectified in the case of Roberts, however, and hopefully they won't wait 12 more years to take care of that one.

When asked if he enjoys ice dancing, Toller replied with an emphatic no. "I can't keep time," he explained, "at least not to a definite beat." He enjoys heavy music most, but will occasionally skate to light pieces such as "The Glowworm" (or "Dragon Fly") from "Homage to Pavlova."



His success in painting has enabled him to support himself since he was about 16 or 17 years old, which has been a great advantage in his skating. Toller's skating, too, has contributed to his painting, bringing added public attention and interest. Just recently Toller returned from a one-man painting exhibition held in Munich, Germany, site of last year's World Figure Skating Championships.

Wanted: power hitters

Ron Hunt on the disappearance of the singles hitter in baseball: "The trend is toward more home runs, more power. Look at baseball's player drafts. The teams are going for big infielders. Everybody wants people who can put the ball out of the park."

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people, places, things

Bagpipes could thrive only in land of truculent Scots

By William Mares
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

In 1740, a Scot named James Reid was convicted of "treason" by the English and executed. His crime? Playing the bagpipes. The judge said, "No Highland regiment ever marched without a piper. Therefore his bagpipes, in the eyes of the law, were an instrument of war."

Undoubtedly, there are many people these days who wish a similar fate on those who kill the silence with the bagpipes' wailings. Yet, as a novice piper whose enthusiasm outruns his ability, I would like to plead the cause of pipes and piping.

Puny and pitiful

As long as I can remember, that chilling, pagan wail has enthralled me. But for all my enthusiasm, it took my father's curious twist of humor to turn my fantasy into possibility. I never knew he even cared about the pipes until my senior year in high school when, on the point of leaving for business in Britain, he asked if he

should bring back a set of pipes. I was sure he was joking.

Four weeks later he returned with a set of pipes. They looked a bit puny and pitiful, like an impaled pheasant. To hold them was like trying to control three walking canes stuck into a vacuum cleaner bag, with a pea shooter and a recorder thrown in for good measure.

I got the drones over my shoulder and the blowpipes in my mouth and blew and blew and blew. Nothing happened.

I pummeled the bag. Still nothing. In frustration, I made one supreme effort and skinned a light bulb overhead.

Twelve years passed before I picked them up again. In the meantime, I did learn something more about the instrument.

Survived in Scotland

Bagpipes evolved out of shepherd's whistles and horns, but their exact origins remain behind the arras of pre-history. No one knows when that first shepherd in the Balkans or the Jura Mountains or the Scots Highlands mused that if he could somehow build a reservoir for air, he could maintain a continuous flow of melody and breathe at the same time. As with most folk instruments, the bagpipe took hundreds of years to develop and they occurred in dozens of different cultures: India, Russia, Hungary, Greece, Algeria, Spain, Bulgaria, Egypt, France, Italy, Germany, and Ireland.

However, it was only in Scotland that the pipes have survived and flourished as a common instrument. Piping historians give three reasons

for this; first, the bagpipes have always been an outdoor instrument and, when the remainder of Europe moved music into houses and cities, modifying and adapting their instruments to an enclosed environment, the truculent Scots refused to compromise.

Second, the pipes had what no other folk instrument had until the present day — a formal school built up over 200 years by the remarkable MacCrimmon family on the Isle of Skye.

Third, and intertwined with the other elements, was the identification of the pipes with the Scots national culture and aspirations for independence from England. Even after the final decisive Scots defeat at the Battle of Culloden in 1746, and the imposition of the Disarming Act which prohibited wearing the tartan, speaking Gaelic, or playing the pipes, Scotsmen played in secret to maintain the tradition.

Toward the end of that century, when the expanding British Empire needed more and more troops, the English lifted the ban on piping and actually encouraged the raising of Highland regiments. As a result of these military dispersals, a Jordanian honor guard still mounts a pipe band and Pakistanis make chanters and pipes.

Six parts to pipes

The great Highland pipes of today consist of six parts. Three drones, two tenor and one bass, provide the harmony or pedal point; a chanter on which the melody is played; a blowpipe with a valve allowing air to pass into the bag but which closes when the bag is squeezed; and the leather bag

which holds the extra air and into which all the other parts are tied.

Each drone has a simple cane reed, while the chanter has a double reed, similar to that on an oboe. The piper has no choice but to develop a good ear because all the different parts have to be tuned to each other before he can begin.

In the past few years, interest in the pipes and piping has grown among Americans. Just as the tune "Dueling Banjos" in the movie "Deliverance" spawned legions of budding pickers, so the recording of the Black Watch Pipe Band playing the spiritual "Amazing Grace" sent hundreds of people into the Scots import shops in search of pipes. The resulting demand completely outstripped the "industry's" capacity, and pipes now are back-ordered for a year.

Prices have doubled, too, so that an ordinary, unadorned set now will cost \$300 or more. Inflation has struck the world of piping and a shortage of African blackwood (the only wood from which pipes can be made) doesn't help.

My enthusiasm for piping was re-born at my wedding. My fiancée, it turned out, also loved music. We searched all over northern Vermont to find a piper who would play at the ceremony. Finally, we found a retired blacksmith who had emigrated from Aberdeen to a small town across the border in Quebec. For three hours that afternoon he regaled us with marches, strathspeys, jigs, reels, and retreats.

Practice emphasized

I was now determined to start over and do it right. I purchased a practice chanter and found a teacher who told me there was little he could do to help me, except give me a few pointers on technique; the rest was simply practice, practice, practice.

The fingering turned out to be straightforward; only nine notes to trip the meep. However, the color and variety in the music comes from grace notes, alone or in combinations called "grigs" or "throws" or other names as unpronounceable as they are unplayable — "taorluaths" and "leumhuaths."

To complicate matters further, almost none of the tunes in my songbook were familiar. I knew "Scotland the Brave," "Blue Bonnets of Scotland," "Highland Laddie," and that was it. The book was filled with good-byes — "The 78th Farewell to Gibraltar," "The 72nd's Farewell to Aberdeen,"

"Farewell to the Greeks." It seemed as though pipers had been run out of towns the world over.

After a few months of playing the practice chanter, I learned to play the "goose" — a pipe bag with the drones stoppered up and a practice chanter reed. Blowing the "goose" is supposed to teach you how to control your breath without having to worry about getting the drones going.

Anyway, there were other problems to attend to; the reeds, for instance. A story is told of Pipe Maj. Donald Maclean that when he, a confirmed bachelor, was asked if there was any truth to the rumor that he was contemplating marriage, replied hastily, "None at all. I've already got enough trouble with my reeds!"

Amén to that. Reeds never blow in at the same time. They respond to slight changes in temperature and humidity. A chanter reed may be perfect and a drone reed may not sound for love or money. Bags need to be seasoned to keep them pliable and air-tight. It was comforting to learn that all pipers, great and small, are up against the same problems.

It is a pity that piping devotees and detractors alike are not more often exposed to pibroch, the classical pipe music. It was written for solo instrument and is to pipe-band music what Beethoven is to Henry Mancini. Almost all of the tunes are somber themes and variations.

The most famous song probably is the "Lament for the Children," which was written in the 18th century by Patrick Mor MacCrimmon on the passing of his eight children from smallpox. Tradition says that the *urlar* or melody line was based upon his wife's weeping. It is a haunting, soul-wrenching piece which dispels forever the claim that pipe music is not serious.

It is this primitive, pagan quality of the solitary instrument which I love. Pipe bands are fine enough, but you can never hear the true intricacies of the music when played en masse. Even though I'll never be really good, I practice for those rare moments when the drones sound in unison, when the chanter is in pitch, when my lungs are strong and clean, and when my fingers are supple and responsive. Then the pipes take over and all the effort is worthwhile.

And if that is not sufficient inducement, there is always the prospect of marching in our town's bicentennial parade, playing a bagpipe "Yankee Doodle" or "Hail Vermont."

When Dewey Landon talks about the sea, you can almost hear the surf

By Eric Siegel
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Crisfield, Md.

The townspeople hail him on the streets of this tiny waterman's town at the southernmost tip of Maryland on Chesapeake Bay. "Hey, Dewey," they'll call out. Sometimes they just want to chat; but often, they'll have questions.

The questions almost always concern the water — and Dewey Landon almost always has the answers. He is best known for his handwoven crab nets; but he has also fished, crabbed, captained a tugboat, been a hand on a schooner, built half a dozen or so boats by himself, shucked oysters, and collected driftwood to be sold in gift shops.

He can tell you in what direction and how hard the wind will need to blow to whip the water out of the lowest-lying areas of the town after a storm, which side of the boat to set a trot line on, the best knots for tying and lifting, the motion to use in pulling in a net.

Mementos shown

Mr. Landon is a small, slight man with the thick stubble of a beard on his face and on his head an ever-present blue and yellow cap with "Crisfield" on it.

The cap does not conceal his eyes. They dart and dance like sunlight on water as he reaches into a cardboard box full of mementos. He first extracts from the box a picture of himself and Rogers C. B. Morton, a

Maryland politician who is now Secretary of the Interior, taken after Mr. Landon won an oyster-shucking contest; then some yellowed clippings from local newspapers.

From another box he pulls out a bottle he found on the beach that the sun has given a turquoise hue, and from yet another, pieces of driftwood that look like a bird, a ship, a lady.

He delights most in telling stories. "I remember my grandfather telling me, . . ." he'll begin.

Stories swapped

One man who has known Mr. Landon for many years says some of the best stories are told at a local restaurant where he often gathers with his contemporaries, each man trying to best the others with tales of how many oysters they've shucked in an hour or how many crabs they've caught in a day. "There's some exaggerating," Mr. Landon admits.

The waterman was born with salt spray in his veins. His grandfather was a lighthouse keeper on Chesapeake Bay; his father had a schooner which he used to pick up wood from the small islands in the bay, bringing it back to the mainland to sell at a profit.

It was on his father's ship that he first went to sea, at the age of 10. Eight years later, in 1916, he captained a tugboat, a job he had for three years. From there, he went on to a waterman's checkered career. "If there's anything to do with the water around here I haven't done," he says, "I don't know what it is."

He remembers weaving his first crab net "when I was five or six years old. I learned how to do it from my grandfather." The nets he has woven since, he says, number in the thousands.

The craft is a study in artful simplicity. Mr. Landon carries everything he needs to weave a net in a small brown paper bag: a ball of cotton twine; a plastic needle; and an iron ring about the size of a circle made by touching your thumb and forefinger.

The ring serves as the core, or bottom, of the net. The twine is unwrapped from its packaged ball and fastened to the needle, which looks somewhat like a miniature harpoon.

The twine is first wrapped around the ring. Then, about every 1½ inches, Mr. Landon loops a figure-eight knot. He uses this instead of a square knot because he says the figure-eight is easier to mend if it tears.

The result is a circular mesh, with 1½-inch squares — small enough to keep a crab from falling through. The mesh is then tied to an iron ring fitted on the end of a wooden pole.

Two sizes woven

Mr. Landon weaves nets in two sizes. One is about eight inches in diameter and is used with a two-foot-long pole. Commercial crab houses use these to pick out crabs for shipping to seafood markets and restaurants.

The other, about 12 inches in diam-

eter, is fastened to the end of 10-foot poles. It is used by commercial crabbers who stand on the bows of boats and dip the nets into the water to catch crabs.

Mr. Landon can weave a small net in about half an hour; a larger one takes proportionately longer. The same kind of net can be made by machine, often out of nylon, faster and cheaper than he can make them by hand. But veteran watermen here say Mr. Landon's nets are more durable, often lasting two seasons while machine-made nets sometimes only last one.

It is for these people that he weaves his nets. "I don't weave more than about 60 or so a winter, just what the people around here need," he says. "I do it as much to pass the time as anything. I sell them for a dollar apiece, so there isn't much money in it."

Tools forged

He does most of his weaving in a small marine blacksmith shop a block from the town's main street, where such implements as anchors and clam rakes are forged, or in a commercial crab house, empty in winter, where the water laps up within two yards of his feet.

Another Landon specialty is lead weights for crab traps. The weights don't look like much: They are about an inch high, cylindrical, with a hole in the center, but they are essential. The crab traps are lowered to the bottom of the water; a floating cork, attached with a piece of rope, marks

their location. The weights, which are slipped onto the rope, keep the cork perpendicular to the bottom of the bay. Without them, the corks would drift with the slightest wind or tide, and the ropes could be severed by a passing motorboat.

Lead in mold

Mr. Landon makes the weights in a corner of the crab house, melting down scrap lead over a small gas-burning stove and pouring it into an iron mold.

BEST WISHES HARRY



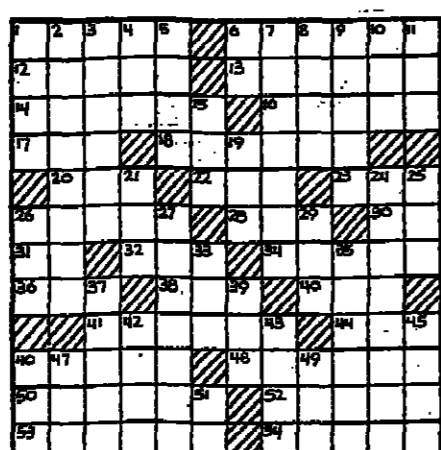
The Christian Science Monitor

"In my 35 years as a mailman, I've made a lot of friends . . ."

Crossword

ACROSS

1. Plant house
6. Garb
12. Stretch one's neck
13. Preserved chestnuts
14. Colobin
16. Legal documents
17. Cake
18. Moisture
20. Criticize
22. For
23. Medieval shield
26. Left-hand page
28. Sneaky
30. Boy's nickname
31. Lives
32. Vine
34. Tidal wave
36. Donkey
38. Corrode
40. Furious
41. Ski clothing
44. Orange seed
46. Bouquet
48. Boat basin
50. Dance like the polka
52. Of the moon
53. Dissertations
54. Slant



DOWN

1. Zenith
2. Growth
3. Airplane shelter
4. Certain fluid
5. Germ
6. Before noon
7. Polliwog
8. Genealogy
9. Girl's name
10. Scepter
11. Abstract being
15. Yelp
19. Wife
21. Greek letter
24. Main
25. Caucho
26. Through
27. Browbeat
29. Yellow tuber
33. Grunting ox
35. Open-mouthed
37. Fine china
39. Headgear
42. Andy's friend
43. Spanish room
45. Shave
46. Knack
47. Desert alkali
49. Sequence
51. Arsenic symbol

Tubby

By Guernsey Le Pelley





Courtesy of the Museum of Cairo
The Mask of Tutankhamun, c. 1350 B.C.
 Because of its perfection this mask represents to me all the qualities of Egyptian art.



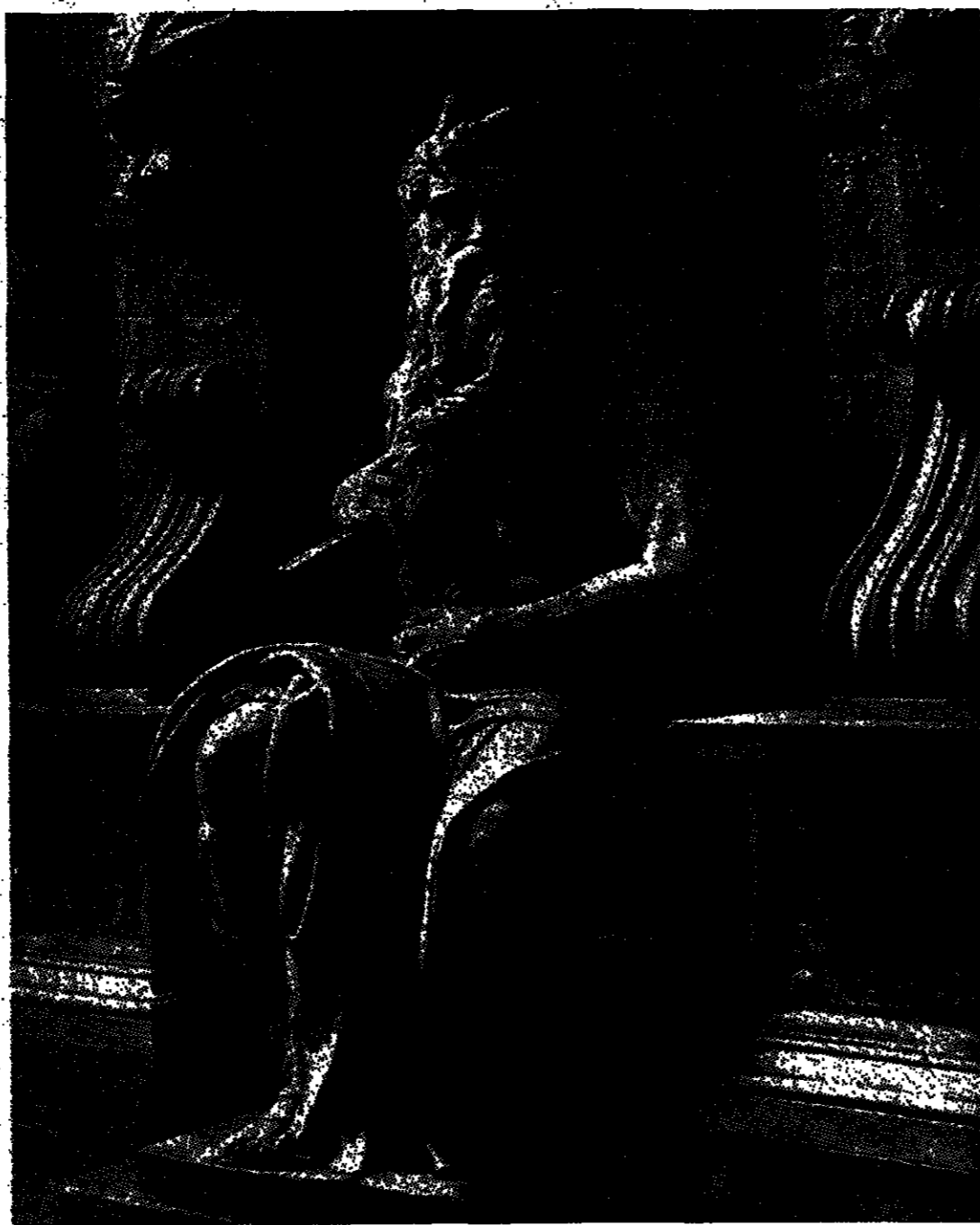
Courtesy of the Louvre Museum, Paris
"Venus de Milo": Marble sculpture from 2nd century B.C. Greece

This I choose because in contrast with the Egyptian mask, it has a frankly human quality whereas the Egyptian mask represents the dignity, the authority, and the power.



Photograph by Jean Roubier
Saints from the south portal of Chartres Cathedral in France c. 12th century: St. Theodore, St. Stephen, St. Clement, St. Lawrence.

They are for me the confirmation of the restoration of the arts in Western Europe. They represent the Middle Ages — that is, Europe's resignation before the will and power of God.



Courtesy of the Bargello, Florence, Italy

"Moses" 1513: Marble sculpture by Michelangelo

This I feel is important because it is the triumph of the earthly life, the triumph of human life.

René De Roo of the Royal Museums of Art and History Brussels, Belgium

If you could have any five of the world's art treasures for your personal collection, which would you choose? Challenged by this question, directors of some of the world's major art museums offer their selections in a series of articles appearing Thursday. In this, the seventh article, René De Roo, director of the Royal Museums of Art and History, in Brussels, Belgium, tells why he picked the five works shown here.



Courtesy of Henry Moore's, Hoglands, Much Hadham, Herts, England

"King and Queen" 1952/1953: Bronze sculpture by Henry Moore
 This work is for me a sign of the modern times trying to find their own expression.

The Monitor's daily religious article

Pressure

We feel a sense of pressure when reality seems to us to consist of an urgent conflict between what must be done and the resources available to do it. Thirty minutes left, and only halfway through the exam. Expenses suddenly outweighing income. The need to find a new place to live in — at once.

But what produces a sense of pressure? Why do some people seem to thrive on it, others not to notice it, still others to bow down under it? Is it because the universe is pressing down upon us in chaotic randomness, benefiting some, ignoring others, hurting still others? Or is it the human sense of reality that is random and chaotic; benefiting, stagnating, or hurting humanity in proportion as humanity understands, ignores, or misinterprets reality?

Christ Jesus could not have had a very high opinion of the human sense of reality. "Ye can discern the face of the sky," he said, "but can ye not discern the signs of the times?" His entire mission was to convince the human race by precept and example that its sense of reality was at fault, not reality itself. When he released the woman who was "bowed together, and could in no wise lift up herself . . . lo, these eighteen years," he did not change reality. He did not remove the external pressure that was bowing her down because there was no external pressure bowing her down. She had accepted as real a conflict between the flourishing of her own identity and her own limited sense of the availability — to her — of God's infinite resources. There is no such conflict, and Christ Jesus awoke her to that fact.

Man, as the idea of God, is known by Him to be complete and good; abundantly furnished with health, supply, and love. But the unspiritualized and uninspired human sense of reality would have us believe otherwise.

Sometimes we hear people say that an action inspired by a spiritual awakening to our true God-

like identity, a desire to reflect divine intelligence, to love more, to live in health, to grow and flourish, will be resisted by some unGodlike force. They say there is a negative pressure that can bow us down so that we can in no wise lift ourselves to the solution of our human problems.

Mary Baker Eddy, who discovered and founded Christian Science and thus made available to us the laws used by Christ Jesus, the Exemplar, tells us: "Truth cannot be contaminated by error. The statement that Truth is real necessarily includes the correlated statement, that error, Truth's unlikeness, is unreal." The pressure that we feel, and that we sometimes witness in others, does not come from a conflict between things that are real. It comes from a supposed conflict between illusion and reality, between a false human sense of impenetrable limits and the impelling urge to move up to the discovery of the infinitude of God's kingdom.

God is the only absolute standard from which to evaluate a sense of pressure, and from His frame of reference there are no constraining limits enveloping or pressing down upon His perfect creation. The sense of such limits is a form of individual and collective self-hypnosis, that can and must be broken for individuals and nations by acknowledging the supremacy of that Mind which was in Christ Jesus, the Mind that is God. The only pressure there is, is the ever-beneficial pressure to know God's infinite goodness. And there is no resistance to that pressure except in belief.

The truth of spiritual being sets us free.

¹Matthew 16:3; ²Luke 13:11,16; ³Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 287-288.

It starts with us

Oh, how our ears are dulled and eyes become incredibly immune to human hurt and misery and shock. The news parades its daily scrolls of death, and dreadful dirges breathe their long lament across a world grown careless in its caring.

Two ants were squashed today and several worms completely severed by a gardener's spade. A silent spray of poison efficiently wiped out a swarm of greenfly on a rose's stem.

We listen thus, let passive rust corrode the blunted edges of compassion. The pictures pass, the factual voices fade, a flicked off switch and all the horror's gone. Yet still remain the mirrors of our eyes in which we see each other and ourselves, light reflecting light, unsealed from lidded shade,

beginning with our hope to pierce the dark. Thought leaps to claim for every man his peace, to shout at last the news of love's release. Your eyes cry out to mine: O let us start!

Cynthia Hafell-Wells

Daily Bible verse

Let every thing that hath breath praise the Lord. Praise ye the Lord. Psalms 150:6

The healing touch of God's love

In the Bible God promises, "I will restore health unto thee, and I will heal thee of thy wounds."

Are you longing for a greater assurance of God's healing care? Perhaps a fuller and deeper understanding of God may be required of you. A book that can help you is Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy. This is a book that brings to light God's ever-present goodness, His power and His love.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Thursday, January 30, 1975

The Monitor's view

Opinion and commentary

PUBLISHED BY
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Economic pluses

There is bound to be a lot of political tugging and hauling before Washington emerges with a sound economic and energy program. But we pause to take note of several positive developments in recent days:

- President Ford and Congress both appear to be drawing back from an adamant posture of confrontation, at least on some crucial areas that call for quick action. There has finally been a meeting between Mr. Ford and key congressional leaders, as a result of which a special "umbrella" committee will be set up in the Congress to work out a compromise plan for reducing oil imports. Interior Secretary Rogers Morton says the President is open to such a compromise.

- While it remains to be seen whether the Democrats can unite quickly enough to come up with a comprehensive energy plan of their own, House Ways and Means Committee chairman Al Ullman is moving swiftly and vigorously to put through an antirecession tax-reduction bill. There is no reason to think Mr. Ford will not compromise on this side of his package as well.

- On the international front, France has again set an admirable example by adopting a 10-year program to reduce its dependence on foreign oil. It now imports some 75 percent of its petroleum and it would like to bring this down to 55 or 60 percent by 1985.

This is the kind of farsighted, belt-tightening policy which could help the whole Western community. It is to be hoped that the program which the U.S. even-

tually forges will likewise have long-range dimensions and reflect the American people's willingness to accept self-discipline.

- The oil-consuming nations and the OPEC states are moving step by step toward a summit meeting to discuss energy problems. Differences that divided the countries within the industrialized camp are gradually being ironed out, while the oil states have indicated their willingness to launch that much talked about dialogue with the West.

- Buoyed, among other factors, by the downturn in interest rates, the Wall Street stock market has taken a dramatic leap. This upturn may be short-lived. But, insofar as it seems to reflect an expectation that some months hence the American economy will start to move out of its doldrums, it is a hopeful indicator of growing public confidence.

Having criticized the President and Congress for sounding unnecessarily feisty and combative, we are encouraged by what seems now a more conciliatory mood. This does not suggest there should not be strong defense of positions on both sides. The political battles ahead no doubt will be intense. But clearly compromises will have to be made.

The goal, it goes without saying, is to fashion the best economic and energy programs possible. With unemployment still threatening at over 7 percent and other economic indicators down, the pressures to move hurriedly are great. Hence, in the interests of both speed and quality, it is imperative that the government work together.

U.S. gaffe in Latin America

Some agile hemispheric fence mending is in order in the wake of vehement Latin-American objections to the new U.S. Foreign Trade Act of 1974.

Despite State Department objections, Congress inserted provisions in the act barring oil-rich Venezuela and Ecuador from new trade preferences because of their membership in OPEC.

Twenty Latin-American and Caribbean nations have formally condemned the move as "discriminatory and coercive." Now Argentina has cancelled a special foreign ministers' meeting set for March in Buenos Aires.

This means that upcoming U.S.-Latin-America talks will take place within the framework of the Organization of American States (where the U.S. has less and less clout) rather than in special foreign ministers' meetings as envisioned for the "new dialogue" sought by Dr. Kissinger. This represents a clear setback for the U.S. in Latin America, which has worked hard to build special links to the larger nations in the region as well as offset past complaints of "big-stick diplomacy."

Consequently, Dr. Kissinger is wise in planning to go ahead with a trip into the region before April.

The economic restrictions of the trade act are really but part of a larger Latin-American concern.

Although the U.S. has attempted to convince the Latin Americans that the act is to their advantage, the Latin view it as an insensitive political slap at their independence and a callous congressional "indifference" about hemispheric relations.

These Latin-American perceptions should be given serious scrutiny in Washington. Will Venezuela, hitherto a stout friend of the U.S., more and more identify its interests with those of OPEC and the "third world"? Venezuela, it should be remembered, continued to supply U.S. oil needs during the 1973 embargo.

All parties to this dispute, including the U.S. Congress, need to cool tempers and do some rethinking. Fortunately, steps along that line are already evident. Sen. Lloyd M. Bentsen has introduced legislation allowing OPEC nations that did not participate in the oil embargo to be eligible for new tariff provisions.

Meantime, finance and economic ministers will meet in March at the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, which will be followed by a meeting of foreign ministers at the OAS General Assembly in April. These forums could provide useful occasions to ward off an unnecessary rift between longtime Western Hemisphere neighbors.

'The new colonialism'

What is the meaning for the world of the seemingly remote plight of the oppressed Kurds in Iraq? Their problem, recently discussed in our news and letters columns, is part of what has become "the new colonialism," according to a report on the state of freedom around the world.

This new colonialism refers not to separate states under colonial rule but to "subordinated peoples," such as the Kurds, within autonomous states. They now represent the "primary world problem of group freedom," says the latest survey by Freedom House, America's nonpartisan organization devoted to keeping watch on freedom and strengthening free societies.

On the basis of the degree of political equality granted subordinated peoples, "the great imperial states of today are the U.S.S.R. and India."

As the number of traditional "colonies" dwindles away in the world, the "new colonialism" within countries presents a major challenge to partisans of freedom.

The goal now must be for ruling majorities to extend political equality to all within their borders.

Already in Algeria, for example, the subordinate Berbers have "high" political equality, says Freedom House. So do the Bretons in France and the French in Switzerland. But the Bantus in South Africa are "low" on the scale, along with the Tibetans in China and the Kurds in Iraq.

As the Freedom House survey covers other aspects of freedom, with gains here and losses there, the net results show a slight decline from a year ago among those living in political freedom. Such studies illustrate the slow but essential efforts toward spreading the kind of rights that are among Freedom House's criteria for freedom — "the rights of people to choose and alter their political system and its leaders, have recourse to judicial review based upon established law, and access to information and communication free of government control."

'Henry, you haven't brought home any more stray, beat-up cats have you?'



The Christian Science Monitor

State of the nations

Vietnam: the difference today

By Joseph C. Harsch

In the conventional wisdom of today it seems to be taken for granted that anyone who favored American disengagement from combat in Vietnam two years ago would also, in logic, be opposed to any increase in military aid now. I would like to submit that this is a fallacy.

It seems to me that there is still today, as there was two years ago, an overwhelming case for not sending American troops into action on the mainland of Asia. But there is a world of difference between the direct commitment of American armed forces in Vietnam, and giving to the people of South Vietnam enough weapons to balance off what their enemies from the North obtain from other outside sources.

The essential difference lies in the implication of putting a large American Army on the mainland in a position where it was a threat to China.

In the beginning of the deployment of American troops in Vietnam the usual alleged reason was to save non-Communist South Vietnamese from being overrun by Communists. This was a part or even all of the motivation in the minds of some people, but the dominant motivation among policymakers in Washington was the assumption that the United States was locked into a long-time struggle against the presumed imperialism of mainland China.

China was presumed to be implacably hostile to the U.S., and dangerously expansionist. It was widely believed in highest government circles that if the Chinese could overrun the whole of Indo-China they would then proceed by way of Indonesia to Africa, and then to Latin America.

Looking back on that period of history from this year of 1975 it seems incredible that otherwise intelligent and sane people believed that China's military and ideological power could span the Indian Ocean, take control of black nationalism in Africa, and then leap on across the broad Atlantic to Latin America. It is particularly surprising in view of China's lack of either air or seapower. But at that time a fear of China pervaded Washington. It was so passionate and emotional that it amounted to a phobia. It was called the domino theory.

The phobia put a half-million-man American Army on the mainland of Asia just a short distance south of China's flank. It was a threat to China. So long as American troops were on the ground in Indo-China the U.S. was in danger of becoming engaged in a land war with the most populous country in the world.

All of that is over now. China is no longer perceived to be expansionist (except by the Russians), or a threat to Africa or to Latin America. The U.S. no longer threatens China's southern flank. The assumption of permanent hostility between the U.S. and China is discarded.

In Vietnam this means that the war has been "Vietnamized." It is no longer an imperial war. Vietnam is not about to become an imperial outpost of China, or of the Soviet Union or of the U.S.

But there remains in Vietnam an unresolved civil war in which both China and the Russians are support-

ing the people in the North against the people in the South. They support the people in the North out of rivalry. China does not want a Soviet imperial outpost on its southern flank. Moscow can't quite bear to let North Vietnam come exclusively under Chinese patronage.

The people in the South have several reasons to want to avoid coming under the control of the North. Many of the Southerners are Roman Catholic. Their trade relations are with the Western industrial community. And the French were first in the South, last in the North. The issue is not just from modern ideology. It is cultural and historic as well.

It is perfectly respectable for the people of the South to wish to continue to be independent of the people in the North. They have every right to appeal for outside help. They have done so. There is no reason why the U.S. should not, if it chooses, balance off the aid which Moscow and Peking give to the North.

Failure to balance off the aid will presumably lead to a collapse of the government in Saigon. That in turn means that the Communists of the North will become overlords of the non-Communists in the South.

Even with American help the South might ultimately lose, but at least the Southerners would have had a fair chance to remain independent. To fail to balance off the aid being given to the North would doom them to defeat. Do Americans really want to do that?

Readers write

'Setback for Saigon,' Ang Snoul, and cars

To The Christian Science Monitor:
Statements in your editorial "Setback for Saigon" cause misgivings. You write, "The question now arises as to just how much responsibility Washington must bear to keep the Thieu regime afloat. There is no longer any question of direct American military involvement." Further on you say, "While assistance should be kept on the lean rather than abundant side, it should be adequate." And also, "However much the American public longs to have done with it, Vietnam is a responsibility from which they cannot walk away."

This position is a revolting moral abdication. If direct involvement or support for Mr. Thieu was wrong, so is indirect involvement or support. In fact, "indirect involvement" adds connotations of cowardice and shame which directness at least precludes. Mr. Thieu is a censorious dictator, and America never had, and does not have now, any "responsibility" to him whatever.

America's involvement in Vietnam was both a moral and a constitutional error almost universally recognized informally by Americans, but even yet unacknowledged and unrepented of officially by their government. The Supreme Court shirked its moral and legal obligations to face the question when Massachusetts asked it to, and neither the executive nor the legislative branch even yet has given the international community the requi-

site open apologies for all the violence done to man, animal, plant, and earth. Stockton, Calif.

To The Christian Science Monitor:
Your editorial "Setback for Saigon" startles me. Have we learned nothing from all those terrible years in Vietnam?

You hoped that the movement of the carrier USS Enterprise "is no more than a possible show of the flag that will stop short of intrusion." Does that mean that President Ford expects that the show of the flag will inhibit the North Vietnamese, after so many years of evidence that the show of the French and American flags — and bombs — have had so little effect?

Worse, the show of the flag means commitment: "responsibility" from which we cannot walk away, you said. Does that mean that if the show of the flag doesn't work, we must take further measures? And further measures?

Los Angeles David W. Connelly

'Massacre at Ang Snoul'

To The Christian Science Monitor:
Your editorial "The massacre at Ang Snoul" rightly contrasts the outcry on My Lai with the muted response to Ang Snoul.

Western democracy is on its bed of nails; do not disturb. Brighton, England S. Alder

Diagnosing detente

By Charles W. Yost

Milwaukee

The ups and downs of Soviet-American detente during the past two months have been, as Mark Twain said of reports of his death, greatly exaggerated. What has happened essentially is that, as certain long-standing contradictions in the process of mutual accommodation have come to a head, some were temporarily resolved by compromise, some succumbed to pressure and fell apart as had long been predicted, and others continued to be evaded.

The contradictions temporarily resolved by compromise were those concerning the control of strategic arms. I say "temporarily" because it is clear that the high ceilings set at Vladivostok on numbers and types of intercontinental missiles were more for the satisfaction of generals than for the protection of populations.

Hence the U.S. Congress will presumably approve an agreement embodying these ceilings only if unequivocally assured that this is only a preliminary step. Strategic arms control will persist only if significant reductions from these stratospheric ceilings are soon agreed by both sides. This is one of the many cases in international relations where failure to move forward means in fact slipping backward.

Nevertheless, it is of the utmost importance that the Vladivostok agreement be promptly completed, be signed no later than Mr. Brezhnev's visit to Washington in the spring, and be approved by Congress. Setting high ceilings on offensive missiles is far from being sufficient, but it is a step of great importance.

The contradictions in the process of detente which during the past two months succumbed to pressures were those relating to U.S. trade and credits for the Soviet Union, and to the emigration of Soviet Jews.

The trade package which was originally negotiated two and a half years ago was based on the assumption that its provisions included equally balanced advantages for both sides. The largely symbolic removal of discrimination against Soviet imports would be balanced by considerable Soviet payments on its ancient Lend Lease debts.

Substantially increased two-way trade would equally benefit both sides. While the immediate benefits would accrue to the Soviets and to U.S. exporters, the large credits required would ultimately be repaid in kind from increased Soviet production of commodities the U.S. needs.

The attempt to inject into this balanced package a wholly extraneous element such as emigration, Jewish or otherwise, was always a hazardous one. How much excess baggage could such an agreement carry? Would the U.S. have accepted similar provisions about U.S. minorities? If the U.S. has this much leverage, could it better have been used to obtain more arms reduction?

In any case, as the Secretary of State had repeatedly warned, the congressional pressure tactics were too conspicuous and were carried too far. They backfired in a spectacular but not surprising fashion. Great powers, whether right or wrong, do not like being publicly pushed around, particularly about internal matters.

Now there is serious question whether even Jewish emigration, which has been declining rather than

increasing during the period of maximum pressure, may not now gain less than it might have gained from quiet diplomacy.

Hopefully U.S.-Soviet trade expansion will not be crippled by the developments. Perhaps Soviet expectations have been too high. He much long-term low-interest credit should they really be entitled to receive, considering that they are highly developed country with a GNP second only to the U.S.? How far is the U.S. reasonably to be expected to make itself dependent on Soviet oil and gas after its recent experience with Arab oil?

Still, even within these limitations there is substantial room for mutual profitable trade. It remains for both sides the most tangible asset flow from detente.

More important, however, is the question whether detente itself is jeopardized from these developments and from the failure of both sides to face up decisively to such other hazardous contradictions as the Middle East.

Much has been made in the Western press of Mr. Brezhnev's alleged illness or political vulnerability, to the danger of his being replaced by hardliners. The Soviets no doubt in similar anxieties when President Nixon was forced out, and still ponder at the possibility of Senator Jackson in the White House.

Nevertheless, I would hazard it guess that the broad policy of detente is so advantageous to both sides, clearly preferable to the alternative of renewed confrontation, that it is solidly entrenched for the near future. One of the first pronouncements of any new leadership in either count would be, I feel certain, a firm reaffirmation of detente.

Of course if the major contradictions between the two countries are not substantially diminished within a reasonable time, there could be a different story. Hopes long postponed can turn sour. It behooves both governments, including the U.S. Congress, to move forward, not posture or to stall.

The author of this article writes from a background of 40 years as a United States diplomat.

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Mirror of opinion

New source of gas

Remember the stories that show up in the news from time to time about how manure from farm animals could be converted into usable methane gas? Sounds great in theory, you say, but impractical from the commercial standpoint.

Guess again. The Environmental Protection Agency reports that the Natural Gas Pipeline Co. of America has agreed to purchase, from California Recovery Process, Inc., of Oklahoma, 640 million cubic feet of methane gas per year, enough to operate stoves in 66,000 homes, with distribution beginning in mid-1976.

The source of the methane will be approximately 80,000 tons of cattle manure annually. A by-product will be a fertilizer considered more environmentally acceptable than raw manure. — Milwaukee Journal

To The Christian Science Monitor:
In your brief editorial "The massacre at Ang Snoul" you call for world outrage.

I consider outrage at what is happening in Vietnam and Cambodia quite tardy as well as futile since this country forfeited its long and costly struggle against the same blatantly aggressive violence of which you speak.

After your paper's long collaboration with the rest of the U.S. media in its efforts to accomplish our withdrawal from Vietnam, your call for pity and compassion seems to me schmalzy and far better left unsaid. Hendersonville, N.C. Casey Mullanbach

Pinto-sized limousine

To The Christian Science Monitor:
Your story on government limousines ("Prominent attacks U.S. limo fleet") was quite good, but here's a sidebar: Russell W. Peterson, chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality (and former governor of Delaware) rides in a chauffeured government limousine, and it's a Ford Pinto. Dover, Del. Gary Hines

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.